

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 247

24 December 1985

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Further on Bucharest Ideology Conference
[AGERPRES] AA 1

ALBANIA

Missionary Group Reports Persecution of Catholics
[AFP] B 1

Five-Year Trade Agreement Signed With Hungary B 1

Paper Decries USSR Nuclear Inspection Proposal
[ZERI I POPULLIT] B 2

Leaders Receive National Day Greetings B 2

From GDR's Honecker, Stoph B 2

[ZERI I POPULLIT 30 Nov]

From Yugoslavia's Vlackovic B 3

[ZERI I POPULLIT 30 Nov]

From Cuba's Castro B 3

[ZERI I POPULLIT 30 Nov]

From Ethiopia's Mengistu B 3

[ZERI I POPULLIT 30 Nov]

Journalists Conference Elects Officials B 4

BULGARIA

Iliev Reads Report on 1986 Uniform Draft Plan
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Dec] C 1

BTA Praises Results of Zhivkov Visit to Romania C 12

Balev-Led Delegation Returns From Bucharest C 13

Planning Chairman Iliev Meets Cuban Counterpart [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Dec] C 13

PDRY President Visits, Holds Talks With Zhivkov C 13

Zhivkov Greets MPLA's Jose Eduardo dos Santos C 14

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Dec]

Zhivkov Salutes Spanish CP Chief on Birthday C 15

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Dec]

Briefs: Cypriot Merchant Marine Agreement C 15

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRC Minister 'Ignored' USSR Peace Proposals D 1

CPCZ CC, Government Discuss Moscow CEMA Meeting D 1

Federal Assembly Discusses Budget, Adopts Laws
[Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Dec] D 2

Potac Budget Speech D 3

Husak Sends Condolences to Jaruzelski D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Army, USSR Counterparts Strengthen Cooperation E 1

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Dec]

Harsh Treatment of FRG Politician Denied
Briefs: Hungarian Trade To Expand

E 1
E 1

HUNGARY

National Assembly Approves Draft Budget Plan
Dynamics of Party Policy, Public Opinion Analyzed
[Andics in MAGYAR HIRLAP 6 Dec]

F 1
F 1

POLAND

Reportage on U.S. Response to Soviet Moratorium
Said To Test U.S. Intent [Gadomski]
World Awaits Positive Response
'Final Test' of U.S. Policy
Bonn's Defense of SDI 'Artificial Arguments'
Rybicki Appointed to New Secretary of State Post
Further Reportage on PZPR Sejm Session
Bilateral Group Elections Held
State Budget, Documents Adopted
Jaruzelski Awards Outgoing Soviet Envoy
Trade Protocol Signed With GDR in Warsaw
Proceedings Against Walesa May Begin 'Soon' [DPA]
Walesa Calls for Solidarity in Christmas Message
[AFP]
Sentences Issued for Refusing Military Service
[AFP]

G 1
G 1
G 1
G 2
G 3
G 4
G 4
G 4
G 4
G 4
G 4
G 5
G 5
G 5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Speaks at Army Aktiv Assessment Meeting
[SCINTEIA 18 Dec]
Call To Save 10-12 Percent Energy in Households
[Duta in SCINTEIA 4 Dec]
London Daily Cites Poverty, Winter Hardships
[Geyde in DAILY TELEGRAPH 17 Dec]
Foreign Affairs Minister Vaduva Visits Moscow
[cross-reference]
Greetings Sent to MPLA Chairman on Reelection
[SCINTEIA 11 Dec]

H 1
H 8
H 9
H 10
H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Progress in U.S.-USSR Relations Since Geneva Noted
[Sundic]
Terrorism on Agenda of Minister's Iraq Visit
International Bank Group Signs Debt Rescheduling
Planinc Discusses Economy With Council Leaders
Migrations Contribute to Ethnic Concentrations
[Kljajic in POLITIKA 22 Nov]
Serb LC Commission Views Intranational Relations

I 1
I 2
I 2
I 3
I 4
I 5

FURTHER ON BUCHAREST IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

AU201814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/12/1985 -- The meeting of Secretaries for International Affairs and Ideology of Central Committees of Communist and Workers' Parties of some socialist countries took place in Bucharest, over December 19-20, 1985.

They exchanged views on the current issues of political and ideological activity carried on as part of the general struggle for peace and disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the consolidation of international security and collaboration.

Bearing in mind the most serious danger spelt by the continuation of the arms race, the participants in the meeting stressed the need for acting until it is not too late for the rallying of the efforts of the peace-loving political and social forces in the struggle against the imperialist, aggressive policy, for a passage to actual disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all, for ensuring the peoples' fundamental right to life, to free and independent development. The participants in the meeting reiterated the determination of their parties and countries to closely collaborate with the other states of the world, with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the anti-war movements of various political, philosophic or religious shades, with all the other peace-loving and realistically-minded forces, for an end to be put to the arms race and for the removal of the nuclear weapons from the earth and the prevention of outer space militarization, for the establishment of a climate of security, confidence and broad international cooperation.

They highlighted that the documents endorsed at the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw-Treaty participant states, the collective assessments and conclusions of the respective states' leaders at the Prague meeting, emphasized once more the great responsibility showed by the socialist countries for the destiny of peace, their determination to work for the removal of the danger of a devastating nuclear war, for the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration.

Stress was laid on the special importance of the substantiated explanation and implementation of the initiatives presented in the declaration adopted in Sofia and of other proposals of the socialist countries aimed at eliminating the nuclear danger, cutting arming and military expenditures, strengthening security, solving regional conflicts and radically improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The representatives of the fraternal parties stressed that after the Soviet-American summit more favourable possibilities were created for the improvement of the international climate, for the continuation of talks on nuclear and space arms. Although specific questions of the limitation and reduction of arming could not be solved in Geneva, of principled importance are the provisions in the joint declaration on the inadmissibility of the nuclear war, the renunciation, on either side, of the tendency to get military supremacy and the need to continue the political dialogue to achieve positive mutations [as received] in international relations. At present, efforts should be stepped up to carry into effect the understandings in principle, to conclude as fast as possible mutually acceptable accords with should open the path to the achievement of nuclear disarmament and safeguarding of peace, in keeping with people's vital aspirations and interests.

The participants in the meeting expressed the belief that working in close unity, the socialist countries, the other revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces can change the dangerous course of events, can ensure the assertion of the policy of international peace, detente disarmament and collaboration, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the attainment of the ideals of freedom and independence, of progress and welfare of all peoples.

During the exchange of views, the participants in the meeting examined other problems of the international life, giving special attention to the requirements of a political, negotiated settlement of the existing conflicts, of all interstate litigious issues. Under the current circumstances, when food, energy, ecology issues and other global problems of mankind grow worse, when poverty, famine and illiteracy are still present in the world, when the foreign debt of many countries, of the developing ones in particular, is growing, the problem of the establishment of a new world economic order, of the eradication of underdevelopment is more topical than ever.

The participants in the meeting reiterated their peoples' and parties' solidarity with all the revolutionary, progressive forces, with the peoples which struggle against the policy of aggression and force of imperialism, the American one in the first place, against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, the policy of domination and oppression, for national and social liberation, for free and self-reliant development, on the road to progress.

The need was stressed at the meeting to imprint an offensive character on propaganda activities, to disseminate more knowledge on the revolutionary gains and remarkable achievements scored by the peoples in the socialist countries in all fields of activity, including the ensurance of the material base and of a broad democratic framework for the actual implementation of the fundamental human rights -- above all the right to work, to social security, the masses' right to participate in governing society -- for the multilateral development of the human personality. The firm determination of the fraternal parties was reiterated to retort any attempt at slandering reality in socialist countries and at interfering in their domestic affairs under the pretext of defending human rights. The interests of peace, the interests of all peoples require that ideological divergencies should not extend to interstate relations.

The parties participating in the meeting will further fight against the imperialist propaganda of war and hate mongering among peoples, against ideological diversions about revolutionary, progressive forces. The need was stressed for intensifying the political-ideological and propaganda activity against the attempts of the imperialist, reactionary circles to revive fascism, neo-fascism, revanchism. Riposte should be given to any manifestation of the nationalist, chauvine and racist conceptions and actions which sow discord, lessens security and confidence, upset the mutual understanding and the relations among peoples, the normal evolution of international life.

Experience was exchanged at the meeting regarding the political-ideological and propaganda activity unfolded by every party for the revolutionary education of the young people, their training for an ever more active participation in building socialism, in all spheres of material and spiritual creation, in governing the society. In this context emphasis was placed on the attention shown by the socialist countries to the espousing by the young people of the Marxist-Leninist conception about world, of the latest gains of science and technology, to their education through work and for work, in the spirit of boundless devotion to their own party and country, of the lofty responsibility for the cause of socialism and communism, of peace and friendship among peoples, of intransigence vis-a-vis the hostile ideology.

The parties represented at the meeting consider that the most efficient means of patriotic and internationalist education of the young generation is their active participation in socialist construction, the ideological activity closely linked to life, the increase of the efficiency and influence of the youth organizations, their international collaboration.

The determination of the parties represented at the meeting was stressed to consolidate the relations of friendship and collaboration, to work for the development of the collaboration among socialist countries in all domains. The need was highlighted for giving new dimensions to the economic collaboration among the CMEA member-countries, in the spirit of the resolutions endorsed at the summit economic meeting in June last year, for extensively explaining the importance of the complex programme of technological and scientific progress endorsed by them. The implementation of the covenanted objectives and long-term programmes of collaboration and cooperation will ensure the ever more complete utilization of the socialist countries' potential, will contribute to the acceleration of their economic and social progress, to increasing the appeal and prestige of socialism in the world.

The meeting proceedings took place in a working atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

MISSIONARY GROUP REPORTS PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS

AU211617 Paris AFP in English 1603 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Rome, Dec 21 (AFP) -- Persecution by the regime in Albania over the past 40 years has cost the lives of 139 Roman Catholic officials in the country, the Italian missionary agency AIMIS said here today.

It said two archbishops, five bishops, an abbot, 65 priests, 33 Franciscan monks, 15 Jesuits, eight nuns and 10 seminarists had been "eliminated by the regime," but did not say how they had died.

AIMIS said about 20 monks and priests were currently in prison, including the 69-year-old apostolic administrator of Durrazzo, Monsignor Nikoll Troshani.

Albania is officially an atheist country and after some 2,200 temples, churches and mosques were destroyed or converted all religious activity was banned in 1976.

But the agency said that religion had not completely disappeared and services, weddings and baptisms still took place and crucifixes and other religious symbols were kept secretly.

AIMIA said that although officially atheist, the population was 68 per cent Moslem, 19 per cent Orthodox and 13 per cent Roman Catholic.

FIVE-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU211447 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 21 (ATA) -- The agreement on the goods exchange and payments for 1986-1990 period between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the People's Republic of Hungary was signed in Budapest on December 19, 1985.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Hungarian side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ambrus Janos. Present at the signing ceremony were the Secretary of State for Foreign Trade of Hungary Istvan Torok and the members of both delegations. Present was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the PSR of Albania to the PR of Hungary Shpetim Caushi.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of Hungary copper wires and cables, refractory bricks, livinites [as received], tobacco and cigarettes, ready made garments, agricultural products, etc. and will import aluminium products, steel tubes, sheet iron, lubricant oil, electronic components, chemicals, etc.

Over its stay in Hungary the delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade of the PR of Hungary Peter Veress.

PAPER DECRIES USSR NUCLEAR INSPECTION PROPOSAL

AU231841 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 23 (ATA) -- In an article regarding the proposals presented these days by Gorbachev on the inspection of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear test centers, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses among others that one month after Reagan-Gorbachev bargains in Geneva, where no real measure on disarmament was taken, the Soviet Union presents these proposals which have become the propagandistic epicenter for both sides. The Soviets and the Americans as well are presenting the problems of inspection as an important development in the relations among them and in all the process of disarmament. But they are proposals for propaganda aims and in order to make them seem more efficient, are presented after the Geneva talks.

Through the proposals, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses, the Soviet Union and the United States seek to create the impression in the world public opinion as if the qualitative and quantitative development of the armament race has been due to the lack of control and verification in the respective centers of nuclear tests. It is unbelievable that the Soviet Union and the USA will undertake restrictive measures in this direction. The inspection Gorbachev mentions in his proposals is in reality a new link in the complicated chain of the bargains and agreements between the two superpowers. In this way, the Soviet Union and the United States want to create a new forum of military bargains between them which will determine the forms, means and coordinations regarding the question of verification.

"ZERI I POPULLIT" reaches the conclusion that the Soviet proposals on "inspection" are a propagandistic bluff as well as another very dangerous political project. "The Geneva Spirit" is yielding its bad results and what is actually happening in the international political scene calls for more responsibility and vigilance in face of the intrigues of the superpowers.

LEADERS RECEIVE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

From GDR's Honecker, Stoph

AU111131 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR]

[Text] The chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, in the telegrams to Comrades Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani write the following:

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Albania from fascism and of the victory of the people's revolution, in the name of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire people of the German Democratic Republic, we send out best greetings.

With the national liberation 41 years ago and the establishment of the peoples state, conditions for deep social changes were created and continue to be implemented in your country.

The workers of the German Democratic Republic follow with deep friendly feelings and rejoice at the results of the country's achievements during the past decades in the construction of socialism in Albania. The National Day of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania gives us the opportunity to wish the Albanian people new successes in the all-round development of its socialist nation.

We express the desire that the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania develop for the good of both sides, as well as the cause of peace and social world progress.

From Yugoslavia's Vljakovic

AU111459 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Greetings to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, by Radovan Vljakovic, chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia]

[Text] On the occasion of National Day, I send you, in the name of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, our congratulations and greetings for the well-being of the people of the Socialist Republic of Albania. On this occasion, while expressing the deep ties based on the principles of neighborliness, I would also like to express at the same time the importance we attach to the development of reciprocal cooperation between our two countries.

From Cuba's Castro

AU160956 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of liberation and peoples victory over Hitlerite fascism, I have the pleasure to transmit to you in the name of the Council of State of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, our heartfelt greetings.

On this important date we wish the Albanian people well-being and prosperity and at the same time we repeat our readiness to carry out our task to improve the relations between our people and the cause of peace in the world.

From Ethiopia's Mengistu

AU161010 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, president of the provisional Military Administrative Council, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile-Mariam]

[Text] In the name of the party, the government of the people of Ethiopia and in my name I wish to send you warm greetings on the occasion of the National Day of your country. With highest consideration.

JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU201314 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 20 (ATA) -- The 7th National Conference of the Journalists' Union of Albania continued its proceedings on December 19, before noon.

Attending it were journalists and leading cadres of the central press organs, radio-television and the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, voluntary correspondents and collaborators, radio and television reporters, typographers and press veterans and working people, etc.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directoress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Lazri, the first secretary of the party committee of the district, Piro Kondi, etc.

Contributions to the discussion continued in the third and fourth sittings. Then the conference elected the leading organs of the Journalists' Union of Albania. The general director of the radio television Marash Hajati, was elected chairman of the Journalists' Union of Albania, vice-chairmen were elected Taqo Zoto, director of the ATA and Mefail Pupuleku editor-in-chief of the newspaper "SHKUMBINI", Ymer Minxhozi was elected secretary general.

The closing speech was held by the chairman of the Journalists' Union of Albania Marash Hajati.

A telegram was sent from the conference to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia.

ILIEV READS REPORT ON 1986 UNIFORM DRAFT PLAN

AU172041 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 85 pp 2, 3

[Report of Ivan Iliev, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Committee chairman, on the uniform draft plan for Bulgaria's 1986 socioeconomic development, read to 18th Session of the Eighth National Assembly 12 December -- uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] In accordance with Articles 77 and 78 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Council of Ministers submits the uniform draft plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1986 to the National Assembly for discussion and adoption.

Today, less than 3 weeks before the end of 1985, we are completing the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. This plan was worked out in accordance with the theses adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. Its implementation involves profound qualitative changes in the total socioeconomic and intellectual development of our socialist society.

During the past period, as a result of large-scale, political, organizational, scientific, and other work accomplished by the BCP Central Committee and, above all, by General Secretary Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a number of theoretical problems and practical approaches were elaborated as regards the construction of developed socialism. These theoretical problems and practical approaches are contained in Comrade Zhivkov's lectures to the students and teachers of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management, and in his speech to the 1983 Varna National Conference on Quality and in his introductory speech at the national party conference in 1984; in the long-term BCP program for improving quality, adopted at this conference; in Comrade Zhivkov's report and introductory speech to the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, which is of historical importance and marked the beginning of a new stage in building developed socialism in our country. This stage is starting at the beginning of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period.

Important and basically new approaches for the reorganization of planning are also contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech to the September national conference, in his closing statement at the autumn technical fair in Plovdiv, and in his statement at the November session of the Council of Ministers on the draft plan for the country's development in 1986.

IN COMPILING THE DRAFT PLAN SUBMITTED TO YOU, THE NEW VIEWS AND APPROACHES OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY PLENUM WERE ACCEPTED AS GUIDELINES. THESE VIEWS AND APPROACHES APPLY TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. This is why the draft plan will represent our starting point in implementing this policy. The first step toward a change in plan contents has been made, a step toward the transformation of scientific-technical progress into a means of achieving economic and social goals.

In compiling the draft plan, the EXPECTED PLAN IMPLEMENTATION for the country's development in 1985 and for the entire Eighth 5-Year-Plan period have been considered.

It is universally known that the weather in the last 3 years has been unfavorable. However, in this respect 1985 is unprecedented in our century. This affected agricultural development in a particularly severe manner and also influenced the power supply sector.

Total agricultural production is expected to be 9 percent less than in 1984. The drought most strongly affected grain production. The grain harvest is 50 percent less than typical for a year with average precipitation.

The chief problem is the water shortage. Water for the cattle breeding sector is insufficient and the same applies to industrial development. Many areas of our country and the big cities suffer from a severe shortage of drinking water.

Difficulties in POWER SUPPLY are well known. In addition to the unfavorable natural and weather conditions, this shortage is linked to certain shortcomings and difficulties in building and commissioning new power plants and to unsatisfactory maintenance and repair of existing power plants, to uneconomical use of electric power and energy sources in all spheres of our national economy.

Nevertheless, we must ask: What are the main characteristics of the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and how can we describe plan fulfillment in 1985 and throughout the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period as a whole?

THE MAIN THING IS THAT, REGARDLESS OF THE EXCEPTIONALLY GREAT DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE COLD AND PROLONGED WINTER AND BY THE DROUGHT, OUR ECONOMY, GENERALLY SPEAKING, CONTINUED TO DEVELOP WITH SUCCESS EVEN IN 1985. The socioeconomic tasks envisaged by the law on the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period will be implemented.

This is, above all, the result of the correct, hitherto existing structural role of the party, which gave priority to developing those industrial branches which expound scientific-technical progress, and of machine-building industry and chemical industry in particular.

The ascending development of 1985 is summed up in an increase of our NATIONAL INCOME by approximately 470 million leva, as compared to 1984. This growth is the result of a higher SOCIAL LABOR PRODUCTIVITY.

The volume of INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION in 1985 will increase by 3.5 percent compared with 1984. The MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY sector achieved an 11.6 percent rate of speed of development, while the CHEMICAL INDUSTRY sector reached a rate of speed of development amounting to 4.1 percent. The production of the other industrial branches is also growing.

The food industry sector is exerting its impact on the slowing of the pace of industrial development, since the volume of food industry production is linked directly to the results of agricultural development.

Regardless of the incomplete exploitation of the water power plants, which represent 20 percent of the country's total electric power supply plants, the consumption of electric power in 1985 is at almost the same level as in 1984, due to the drought.

The REAL PER CAPITA INCOMES OF THE POPULATION are expected to increase by 2.5 percent in 1985, while the average annual wage is expected to reach 2,573 leva and the per capita social consumption funds are expected to reach 816 leva. The great achievement in the social sphere is the increase of monthly child allowances, and the paid maternity leave for mothers, which has been extended to the child's second birthday. Compared to 1980 the minimum monthly amount of pensions has doubled.

THE GOODS TURNOVER is expected to increase by 4.5 percent in 1985 compared to 1984. Despite certain difficulties, a normal supply to the population is guaranteed. ALL THIS CONFIRMS THE STABILITY IN THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMY.

Further improvements were made in education and health protection. New successes were achieved in the intellectual sphere. Increasingly favorable conditions are being created for perfecting the socialist way of life and for the multifaceted development of the individual under the combined influence of science, education, and culture.

Despite the unfavorable climatic conditions, the results of the socioeconomic development of the country in 1985 would undoubtedly have been even better were it not for the negative influence of SHORTCOMINGS, DETERMINED BY SUBJECTIVE FACTORS, that have been allowed to occur. The construction sector expanded. However, the basic funds are being commissioned slowly. Uncommissioned construction projects are unjustifiably increasing. Existing plants are not being fully utilized and equipment is not well maintained, especially in the heavy industry sectors. We are still far from the real possibilities and the implementation of the basic tasks for efficient and thrifty materials use, particularly energy sources. The necessary upsurge has not been reached as regards the application of the advanced achievements of scientific-technical progress. We are far from having achieved a drastic change in production quality and in public services in conformity with the decisions adopted by the BCP National Conference.

The state of planning, technological, labor, and financial discipline is unsatisfactory. The strictness and sense of responsibility at all management levels are insufficient in this respect. Adaptation to changing domestic and international conditions influencing economic development is slow.

The new stage of accelerated scientific-technical and socioeconomic development the country is entering demands from all cadres an innovative, revolutionary way of thinking and great creative efforts for decisively overcoming difficulties and for liquidating shortcomings, and for implementing deep qualitative changes and achieving high final results in every enterprise, economic organization, and branch, in every activity, and at all levels of national economic management.

The importance of the new approaches, of innovative thought and the active, creative spirit of the masses, of an uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings and mistakes -- all these things are particularly emphasized against the background of the contemporary, complicated international situation. The arms race and rearmament influence economic development along many lines and impact economic relations between countries with different social systems. The developed capitalist states have adopted numerous discriminatory measures against the socialist countries, especially in the technological sector. They intend, thus, to stop our further, accelerated socioeconomic development.

The military parity achieved between the USSR and the United States, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, paralyzes the forces of imperialism and has guaranteed peace for more than 40 years. The proposals of the Soviet Union for not tolerating the militarization of outer space and for a decisive limitation of nuclear weapons are accepted with full understanding and with satisfaction by the public worldwide. These proposals, however, are rejected by the most rightwing, most reactionary circles of imperialism, particularly in the United States. The Warsaw Pact members, in their Sofia Declaration, most categorically expressed their proposal to normalize the international situation. The Geneva meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan was a considerable success for the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR.

Despite this complicated international atmosphere, the People's Republic of Bulgaria successfully developed during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan. Our country will continue to develop at an accelerated pace in the technological, economic, and social spheres by considering changes in the international situation as well. Our country is doing everything in its power to overcome the results of the efforts of the reactionary circles to discriminate against and discredit Bulgaria in international affairs.

The 1986 draft plan the government is submitting for discussion to you is a draft plan of our country's socioeconomic development during the first year of the new, Ninth 5-Year-Plan period. This circumstance determines the particular role and significance of this plan.

The chief task of the 1986 draft plan is to establish a SOLID POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW VIEWS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY, ADOPTED BY THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY PLENUM, FOR THE FURTHER STABLE AND DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND FOR RAISING THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE YEARS OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR-PLAN PERIOD.

To implement this task we adopted a new approach in compiling the 1986 plan.

WHAT DOES THIS NEW APPROACH CONSIST OF?

The new approach consists of the fact that the State Planning Committee and the State Committee of Science and Technical Progress, in cooperation with the branch ministries, worked out a SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT program which has become the basis for the entire plan. The program includes the following:

- New technologies and technical equipment, particularly those systems of technologies which will be introduced in 1986, as well as research and other activities also expected to be accomplished for the application of these technologies and equipment during the forthcoming years of the 5-year-plan period. A total of 93 technologies will be introduced in production in 1986 alone;

- The innovation of production in 1986 expressed in the types and volumes of production of new and improved goods, and in the reduction and stopping altogether of production on a low technical level.

- The new element in the approach consists of the fact that in working out the aforementioned program PRIORITY WAS GIVEN TO THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION -- TO ELECTRONICS AND CHIEFLY TO MICROELECTRONICS, AS WELL AS TO NEW MATERIALS AND BIOTECHNOLOGIES. It is envisaged to transform these trends into the core of scientific-technical development not only in 1986, but also during the forthcoming years of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period. Following these trends alone, approximately 300 new goods will be introduced in 1986, while 56 types of goods and production will be improved.

ELECTRONICS production will increase by 11.3 percent in 1986 compared to 1985, including MICROELECTRONICS which will increase by 40 percent. New plants will be created for the production of control devices for robots and for metal cutting machines and systems, for personal computers, for control systems of continuous technological processes, for automation in designing, and for numerous other devices serving the introduction of electronics and the automation of production.

NEW TYPES of rolled strips [prokat] made of nonferrous metals will be introduced, as will metals of ultrahigh purity and reagents, ceramic materials, powder metallurgy products, plasticizers, and other materials. The beginning of a drastic change in the quality of the rolled strips [prokat] from ferrous metals was marked.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND INTRODUCTION OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES will ensure production of a new generation of antibiotics for medicine and veterinary medicine, and the production of goods in the fields of the synthesis of amino acids. We will introduce biological methods in bread production and milk processing. The construction of a corn processing plant near Razgrad will begin and the Peshtera plant will be expanded.

The development of microelectronics, new materials, and biotechnologies is guaranteed by all necessary resources, capital investments, machines, raw materials, currency, and manpower. For these trends alone the plan has allocated approximately 15 percent of the capital investments in material production and about 25 percent of the means for scientific research and development activities. At the same time the limitation on beginning new building projects which applies to other industrial branches does not apply to them.

The new element in the approach consists of the fact that THE DRAFT PLAN IS WORKED OUT ALONG THE LINES OF BRANCHES and not along the line of ministries and departments. The ministries responsible for a respective branch will implement the leadership of all economic organizations in that branch, regardless of their departmental subordination in working out and implementing the counterplans. They will conduct a uniform technological and technical policy for achieving the best economic results and for satisfying domestic needs for the production of a given branch and for the implementation of obligations assumed as regards the other CEMA members in connection with the coordination of national economic plans.

In working out the draft plan submitted to you we have adopted a new approach in the implementation of the party's INVESTMENT POLICY. On the one hand, the investment policy is directly linked, even subordinated to the scientific-technical and social policy of the party. On the other hand, the draft plan envisages a limitation of the construction fund, and a concentration of capital investments, of the efforts and means of the construction organization upon the completion and commissioning of the building projects under construction.

The February BCP Central Committee Plenum adopted new views on the scientific-technical policy of the country, and the approach to the implementation of these views made it possible, with available energy, raw material, and other material sources, to achieve stable and dynamic rates of economic growth and, on this basis, to guarantee further comprehensive satisfaction of the increasing material, intellectual, and social needs of the people.

The draft plan envisages THE NATIONAL INCOME produced in 1986, compared to 1985, will increase by 4 percent. This growth rate will be achieved along the lines of using intensive factors. Social labor productivity will increase by 4.5 percent. A considerable reduction in the expenditures of raw materials, energy sources, and electric power to produce a unit of national income and for improved use of production capacities has been envisaged. The economic intensification must be the chief essence of the counterplans in all economic organizations and enterprises.

During 1986, the necessary means will be allocated to develop the material basis and to improve the people's living standard and guarantee the country's defense capacity. Twenty-one percent of the national income will be allocated for accumulation and 79 percent for expenditures. The proportion anticipated in 1985 is 18 and 82 percent and the proportion accounted for in 1984 was 20 and 80 percent.

The sum of 9.150 billion leva in capital investments is expected to be spent on the development of the national economy. Over 7 billion leva of this sum are allocated to developing material production and over 2 billion leva is allocated for the non-production sphere, 860 million leva of which will be allocated for housing construction along the lines of the state plan. As to the capital investments allocated for developing material production, the share of construction-architectural works should not exceed 24 percent, while the sphere of machines, equipment, and their assembly should be at least 63 percent. This structure fully corresponds to party policy for the introduction of scientific-technical achievements and for economic intensification.

The concentration of capital investments and construction activities according to the draft plan envisages the commissioning of basic funds exceeding a value of 9.5 billion leva in 1986. This is a difficult, but feasible task. For its implementation, all our efforts are necessary. This will make it possible that by the end of 1986, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will have basic funds amounting to 112.5 billion leva at its disposal, including basic production funds of over 76 billion leva and basic non-production funds of almost 36 billion leva. This is an enormous material base.

Both the application of scientific-technical achievements and the investment policy, as well as the intensification of production in 1986 seek to increase the effectiveness of the material sphere. Social labor productivity, as regards the growth rates, will exceed the increase in the national income. Profitability of production will increase. The profit of the 100 leva production fund will increase from 6.8 leva, as it was in 1985, to 8 leva in 1986. The increase of effectiveness, one of the most universal quality indexes for economic development, should be considered as the main task of all organs of the state and economic administration, as the main task of all research and application organizations, as the main task of every enterprise and brigade.

The further development of the MATERIAL PRODUCTION BRANCHES as well as the perfection of production structure is envisaged for 1986. These branches will be subordinate to the implementation of the new views adopted at the BCP Central Committee February Plenum on implementing the scientific-technological policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They will be subordinate to the satisfaction of domestic needs and to the implementation of obligations assumed in coordinating the national economic plans with other socialist countries. The large-scale expansion and intensification of our country's participation in international socialist economic integration, and particularly the increase of the share of the machine-building industry, on the one hand, guarantees our domestic supplies and a stable development; on the other hand, it creates prerequisites for qualitative changes in the economic structure, which is adequate for the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution.

INDUSTRY is developing at accelerated rates of speed. Its production will increase by 4.5 percent compared to 1985. Structural changes in the industrial sector aim at priority development of branches creating conditions for rapid technological and technical re-equipping of production and our entire national economy, for commissioning new machines, goods, and materials on a high technical level, and for a drastic change in improving the quality of the goods produced.

PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY. Its production is expected to increase by 9.2 percent compared to 1985. Calculating and organizational equipment, instrument building, automation equipment, robots, manipulators, flexible automated systems, heavy machine building, metal-processing machines, and others will develop at accelerated rates.

The STRUCTURALLY IMPORTANT AND DECISIVE CHARACTER OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY is preserved. Production of this important branch will increase by 5.4 percent. Priority development is given to new materials, to the small-tonnage chemical industry, to chemical-pharmaceutic and perfumery-cosmetic products.

The basic task of the ENERGY SECTOR in 1986 will be to guarantee a normal supply of energy and electric power to the national economy and the population regardless of the great strain in the energy balance because water power sources cannot be used sufficiently. New nuclear energy power plants will be built at accelerated rates. Total electric power production will increase by 6.8 percent.

As to the LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTOR, conditions are created to increase the amount of goods necessary for mass consumption and for covering the increased purchasing power of the population, which demands a rich variety of fashionable and luxury goods. The technological methods and the organization of production in tailoring, glass, porcelain and ceramic, and in the leather and fur industry will be improved. As a result of this, the quality will improve and the variety of goods will be expanded; the comprehensive use of raw materials will also improve.

The development of the FOOD INDUSTRY will depend upon the results of agriculture in 1985, as well as upon the agricultural achievements of 1986. The working people in this branch of the economy face the task of ensuring optimal purchases of agricultural goods produced on the public farms as well as on private plots, and must resolutely begin introduce greater variety to and improve the quality of production for the domestic market and exports.

In preparing and compiling the plans in the AGRICULTURAL sector the extremely unfavorable conditions and results of 1985 have been considered. The rainfall which has occurred has ensured favorable conditions for the development of autumn crops. There are no changes in the water level of the dams. The number of cattle ensures the envisaged volume of animal production. Fodder has been ensured, including imported fodder, but it must be used in the most efficient manner. Under these conditions, a 7.4 percent increase is expected in agricultural production for 1986 compared to 1985. The plan creates all necessary prerequisites for grain production to reach approximately 9 million tons. Particular attention is devoted to the application of new technologies and to the implementation of measures in the national program for accelerated development of irrigated agriculture as a main trend in agricultural intensification.

In 1986, 3.2 percent more CONSTRUCTION-ASSEMBLY WORKS will be accomplished than in 1985. The draft plan has been compiled in accordance with the approach adopted for restricting the construction sector and for concentrating the material and manpower resources in the building organizations, above all on the building projects about to be commissioned and on the transitional [prekhodni] projects of nationwide importance, as well as on particularly important projects and on the commissioning of basic funds.

The development of TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS in 1986 will be implemented in accordance with the material production needs of the population for transportation and communication services. Freight volume will increase by 1.9 percent in 1986 compared to 1985, and the number of passengers will increase by approximately 1.5 percent. Income from communications will increase by 4.8 percent. Telephone exchanges will increase by 5.7 percent in 1986 compared to 1985, and telephone exchanges for private use alone will increase by 7.7 percent in 1986 compared to 1985.

The perfection of the TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND OF THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY will continue. The plan ensures conditions for the implementation of programs connected with the comprehensive construction in the capital and with the improvement of city transportation for the population. Investments are envisaged for faster development of settlement systems of the fourth and fifth functional type, of the Strandzha-Sakar area, and of other border regions. Such policy must be effected by the okrug people's councils to avoid migration from villages to the centers of the conurbation systems and to the okrug centers.

The approach based on branches in compiling and fulfilling the plan demands greater coordination in the work of ministries and okrug people's councils for the timely construction and commissioning of projects, the application of scientific-technical achievements, the exploitation of production capacities, and the guarantee of the manpower determined by limit and on the basis of necessary qualifications as regards the reduction of waste of working time, the improvement of production quality, and the solution of problems pertaining to the normal implementation of the reproduction process in every enterprise, in every economic organization, in every branch, okrug, and conurbation system. This coordination is a necessary prerequisite for the accelerated development of our entire economy.

In 1986 we will successfully pursue the PARTY'S SOCIAL POLICY. In conformity with the economic development, the people's well-being will be further improved.

It is envisaged that the REAL PER CAPITA INCOMES of the population will increase by 2 percent in 1986 compared to 1985. Their shaping [formirane] will be increasingly adapted to the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor and to the results of work. Average monthly wages as the main source of income will reach 220 leva. THE SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS OF THE POPULATION will amount to 915 leva. The average monthly pensions will amount to 99 leva.

Particular attention is devoted to the correct determination of the PROPORTION BETWEEN "FINANCIAL INCOMES AND COMMODITY FUNDS AND SERVICES." The financial incomes of the population will increase. Conditions are being created to perfect the range, variety, and quality structure of goods, to overcome shortages of certain goods, and to increase everyday life services by 9.5 percent.

In implementing the party policy new approaches have been applied to the formation of COMMODITY FUNDS. As to all foodstuffs available to the working people for their daily consumption and the prices of which were not increased in 1985, the production volumes and the quantities of their supplies on the domestic markets have been determined.

In determining them we considered the satisfaction of the people's needs, and in some cases, such as meat, the possibilities of our economy were considered.

Thus, the established quantities are obligatory for producers and trade organizations. In establishing the commodity funds of clothes, textile fibers, and footwear, the consumers' satisfaction is guaranteed. The specific variety and quality structure must be determined by the trade organizations in conformity with the people's purchasing power and demand. Conditions have been created so that everyone, according to his purchasing power, may satisfy his needs for fashionable clothing and footwear of different quality and price. The same approach has been applied to durable consumer goods. Difficulties have not yet been overcome in the case of private automobiles and of certain other goods. This approach demands drastic improvement of work in domestic trade and in its mutual relations with the producers. We should no longer tolerate the production of goods not in demand on the market and should not tolerate short supplies of goods in demand for which production and sales possibilities exist.

On the basis of increasing the incomes of the population and the production of goods and services THE RETAIL TURNOVER according to comparable prices will increase by 4.5 percent in 1986 over 1985.

In 1986, along the lines of the state plan, 57,400 housing units will be built, concentrated in the capital and the large industrial centers, where the needs are the greatest. In addition, conditions for developing housing construction on the basis of Decree No 32 of the Council of Ministers and of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council issued in 1983, have been ensured. However, this construction must be carried out with the socialist organizations' own funds. For the first time, in 1986 capital investments for the reconstruction and modernization of existing buildings are purposefully envisaged.

The question of water supply and heating for the inhabited settlements are treated on a priority basis. In 1986, 90 new settlements will be supplied with water, and additional amounts of drinking water will be supplied to numerous towns and villages which have a severe shortage of water. Housing units provided with central heating will increase by approximately 38,000.

Conditions are guaranteed for further development of EDUCATION in accordance with party decisions. With a view to improving the educational and qualification level of youths without secondary education certificates engaged in production a four-fold increase in the number of students accepted for non-attendance courses and night schools is forecast compared to 1984. As to higher education cadres, those specializing in engineering-technical subjects, specialities which should be connected with the most progressive trends of science and technical progress, should be trained on a priority basis.

The main emphasis in THE HEALTH PROTECTION SECTOR is placed on guaranteeing an environment favorable to man's health, which contributes to his invigoration, to his greater working ability, and to the prolongation of his creative longevity. In 1986 hospital beds per 10,000 patients will reach 96.2 units. The proportion of physicians and dentists will reach 35.3, while ambulatory medical services will involve 57 percent of the population. It is high time for an increase in the quantity of parameters as regards medical services; it is high time for a more considerable improvement in the quality of medical services; and it is high time for the people themselves to talk about these problems. Quality should be the chief concern of the many thousands of medical works and of all health protection organs.

The draft plan envisaged means to improve and more fully PROTECT AND RESTORE NATURAL RESOURCES. A total of 12,000 decares of agricultural plots and forests, as well as abandoned land, plots suffering from erosion, quarries, open mines, old roads, and other will be restored.

New plots, expanding to 320,000 decares, will be afforested and the structure of trees will be improved, according to the specific conditions of a given area in the country's forestry fund. New purification equipment will be commissioned to protect air and water against pollution.

Over 240 million leva in capital investments are allocated for measures connected with traffic safety and high standard conditions and behavior in ROAD TRAFFIC.

As we see, the draft plan submitted to you for the country's development in 1986 will ensure the further implementation of the BCP December program for the improvement of the people's living standard.

The coordination of the plans for the forthcoming 5-year-plan period envisages CONSIDERABLE EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF OUR COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION. THE FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE OF OUR COUNTRY IS INCREASING CONSIDERABLY. The forthcoming year, 1986, is a point of departure. The implementation of our obligations toward the other countries as regards VARIETIES AND RANGES OF GOODS, QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND DELIVERY SCHEDULES will be of essential importance for the entire 5-year plan period. This involves in particular the responsibility of all state and economic organs, of every enterprise. The strict implementation of the commitments assumed is now becoming particularly important.

The draft plan submitted to you for discussion entirely reflects the results of the coordination of plans with the other socialist countries for the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period as regards the 1986 portion. On this basis the share of our exchange of goods with these countries will represent 82 percent of the country's total exchange of goods. The chief integration will involve the intensification of scientific-technical cooperation, the development of specialization and production sharing, and the creation of various forms of joint organization.

Priority is given to ascending development of intergration on a higher level and to the implementation of a coordinated economic policy with the CEMA members but with the Soviet Union in particular. The intensification and expansion of our integration relations with this country will be implemented in accordance with the program signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Economic cooperation with developing countries as well as mutually advantageous cooperation with the developed capitalist countries will expand in 1986.

Conditions are created for the further development of international tourism.

As a result of the envisaged development of our foreign economic relations, the country's exchange of goods in 1986 will increase by 5 percent. The structure of exports will be perfected. The share of machines and equipment will exceed 58 percent.

The draft plan submitted for discussion by the Council of Ministers raises the question of certain goals and tasks which stem from decisions of the BCP Central Committee February Plenum and which must be achieved in 1986. These tasks and goals are coordinated with our national economy's available resources.

The compilation of the counterplans by the workers collectives and economic organizations is being accomplished under conditions of much greater demands. These plans must guarantee the most expedient and efficient use of every leva of capital investment for the application of new technological methods and technical equipment, for the modernization of the existing equipment and technological methods.

The counterplans must guarantee not only the implementation and fulfillment, but the overfulfillment of the tasks assigned by the state plan. Particular attention should be devoted to the production of goods according to their type, variety, quality, and schedules, in accordance with domestic and foreign consumer requirements. The technical and quality level of production assumes decisive importance. The only criterion for its evaluation must be worldwide achievements and the requirements of the international markets. This should be known to all managers, specialists, agricultural workers, and workers collectives. They must take these requirements into account in producing and selling goods.

A particular role must be assigned to the most thrifty use of resources in the counterplans. The task is not merely to produce goods within the framework of the envisaged limits for the use of electric power and manpower, not merely to base oneself on the established norms for the expenditures of materials and for reducing production costs. We must now search for methods of uncovering existing reserves and for a more accelerated reduction of production expenditures. The comparison between leading and other industrial enterprises, construction and transport organizations, and agroindustrial complexes in our country and those in the more developed countries shows great opportunities in this respect. The open character of the counterplans not only permits, but obliges us to constantly uncover and use these opportunities.

Counterplans for 1986 are worked out under basically new conditions. They must definitely be built on the basis of agreements signed between producers and consumers, between importers and suppliers, between investors and builders, between those who order scientific results and those who are engaged in scientific research for achieving these results. The contracts must determine all conditions which will guarantee the implementation of counterplans. The contracting parties are fully responsible for poor quality and untimely implementation of the obligations assumed and must make full amends for the damages caused in such case.

As regards the implementation of the tasks on the basis of the state plan, the conclusion of contracts is obligatory. The requirements of the consumers must be law for the producers. The new regulation envisages that conflicts arising prior to the signing of contracts must be resolved not by an arbitration court, but by the managements of the economic organizations and the ministries. They are obliged to create conditions for compiling counterplans, for signing contracts, and for their fulfillment. This approach must introduce a new attitude toward the compilation of the counterplans. At the same time, it will prevent the various organs from constantly demanding or making amendments to the plans.

Certain new postulates of the economic mechanism have also been clarified. They create better incentives for the growth of labor productivity, for increasing profitability, and for reducing production costs. Interest in and sense of responsibility for the implementation of the contracts and the fulfillment of the exports and imports plan are increased.

These are the basic factors which characterize the 1986 draft plan and the main tasks in elaborating the counterplans by the workers collectives and economic organizations. Efforts must be devoted to high quality compilation of counterplans within schedules.

Efforts must be devoted to the implementation of these plans at a regular pace, as early as the beginning of 1986; efforts must be devoted to a persevering and selfless, most efficient labor in honor on the 13th BCP congress.

On behalf of the government, I would like to submit the request to you to discuss and adopt the law on uniform plan for the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1986.

BTA PRAISES RESULTS OF ZHIVKOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU231530 Sofia BTA in English 1407 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov) -- The summits between the leaders of Bulgaria and Romania have become a prominent feature in the political calendar of Sofia and Bucharest. The friendly visit to Romania of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, which ended yesterday, is three-day talks with Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the state, the documents which have been adopted enable us to say: This was a very fruitful meeting, of significance both internationally and in view of the further deepening of the cooperation between the two countries. The two leaders continued the already existing good tradition of constructive dialogues, for achievement of important agreements on the most vital issues of mutual interests.

One of the significant results of the summit is the adopted declaration-appeal of Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, for turning the Balkans into chemical-weapon-free zone. It is well known that our two socialist Balkan countries are among the most active champions of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapons-free zone. But there is something new now, bearing the same importance for the security of our region -- its turning into a chemical-weapon-free zone. There is no need to prove the great danger coming from chemical weapons to prove how their development, testing and production, which has acquired so great dimensions in the NATO countries, threatens the human civilization and life on the planet. That is why every step toward limitation of their proliferation is a step in the right direction. The efforts of the Soviet Union are also aimed in this direction, for conclusion of international convention on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons. In this direction are also the efforts of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, which have met with the understanding of certain West European countries, for establishing of chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe.

During their talks the leaders of Bulgaria and Romania stressed upon the determination for active work in the spirit of the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for activation of the joint efforts for consolidation of peace and for disarmament, for removal of the nuclear threat, for revival of detente policy. Once again they expressed their full support to the constructive Soviet position at the summit in Geneva, which became a significant event in international life.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu have concluded with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are undergoing a constant upgrade development. Intensive work is under way in connection with the long-term programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation. The talks gave a new impetus to the widening of specialization and cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics, metallurgy, chemistry and other branches. The implementation of useful initiatives such as the hydrotechnological complex "Nikopol-Turnu Magurele" is being undertaken ever more energetically.

Special attention was paid to the joint initiatives in the mastering of the most advanced achievements of techno-scientific progress in the spirit of the programme of the council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

All this opens new and wider prospects for the Bulgaro-Romanian Romania [sentence as received] may be estimated as another successive expression of the Bulgarian foreign policy, policy on peace and cooperation, based on the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism and peaceful coexistence.

BALEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST

AU202101 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Milko Balev, has returned from Bucharest. The delegation participated in the Conference of Secretaries of Central Committees on International and Ideological Questions of the Fraternal Communist and Workers Parties From Socialist Countries, held in Bucharest.

The delegation included Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov. The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Georgi Atanasov at the Sofia Airport today.

PLANNING CHAIRMAN ILIEV MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

AU161037 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, yesterday received Enrique Martinez, vice president of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba, who is in Bulgaria in connection with the final stage of the coordination of the national economic plans between Bulgaria and Cuba for the 1986-90 period. Present at the conversation was Eustaquio Remedios de los Cueros, the Cuban Ambassador to Bulgaria.

PDRY PRESIDENT VISITS, HOLDS TALKS WITH ZHIVKOV

AU232009 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, talked today with Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is on a short holiday here.

The two party and state leaders briefed each other on the tasks which the BCP and the Yemen Socialist Party are carrying out at this stage. They expressed satisfaction with the upgrade development of the friendly ties between the two parties and countries in various fields and discussed concrete initiatives aimed at an expansion of bilateral cooperation, which matches the interests of both peoples, of their common desire for well being and progress.

Another subject of discussion were topical questions of the world revolutionary movement and of the international situation. Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy, directed at the promotion of good-neighbour relations and cooperation among the Balkan states, at turning the region into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, at the strengthening of peace in Europe and the world over.

Mr. Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasised that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is seeking to promote good-neighbour relations in its region, at the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East and at strengthening world peace and security.

The two leaders stressed the exceedingly great importance of the Geneva summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan. They expressed satisfaction with the results achieved and stressed the need for further steps towards the concretization of the agreement reached in principle.

They commended highly the scopeful foreign political programme of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, adopted at the Sofia meeting, on halting the arms race and the prevention of its spread into outer space, on gradual and complete disarmament, on the ultimate elimination of the threat of a global nuclear conflict.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Ali Nasir Muhammad reiterated their concern over the situation in the Middle East which is still exceedingly strained and spells dangers of fresh conflicts. They emphasised that the tensions are the result of the persistent refusal of the ruling circles in Israel, fully backed by the United States, to abandon their policy of expansionism and aggression, of trampling upon the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples.

The two leaders resolutely condemned the attempts to revive the Camp David process by imposing separate deals on the Arab peoples. They once again supported the Soviet proposals on the principles and the ways of a peaceful, just and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis. The two countries reaffirmed their solidarity for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine in the exercise of its legitimate rights, including the right to an independent homeland of its own, under the leadership of its sole authentic representative, the P.L.O.

ZHIVKOV GREETES MPLA'S JOSE EDUARDO DOS SANTOS

AU161041 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA and chairman of the People's Republic of Angola:

Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

In the name of the BCP Central Committee, of all the Communist and workers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and personally in my own name, I congratulate you most sincerely on your reelection as chairman of the MPLA, and wish you with all my heart good health and great successes in your highly responsible work in this post.

I will use the opportunity to express my confidence in the further development, strengthening, and deepening of the ties and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the good of the two friendly peoples, in the interest of our common struggle against imperialism, racism, and apartheid, and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

ZHIVKOV SALUTES SPANISH CP CHIEF ON BIRTHDAY

AU161127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following letter of greetings to Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party:

Dear Comrade Dolores Ibarruri,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey the most sincere, fraternal, communist greetings to you on the occasion of your 90th birthday.

The Communists and working people of socialist Bulgaria respect and deeply appreciate you as an ardent people's champion in the struggle against fascism, imperialism, and reaction, as an outstanding figure of the Spanish and international communist and workers movement, as a worthy fellow-worker of Georgi Dimitrov. As early as in the very first days of the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution you, Comrade Ibarruri, became an ardent propagandist and champion of the young Soviet state. Together with Jose Diaz, with the group of distinguished Spanish Communists and revolutionaries of the thirties, you creatively applied the idea of the United People's Antifascist Front to the conditions existing in Spain.

In the unforgettable and legendary war against the fascist rebels and the Italian-German interventionists your name, the "Pasionaria", became an inspired banner for all Spanish patriots and for the fighters in the international brigades. Your appeal "No pasaran!" was a call to the soldiers from Madrid, from Ebro, from Teruel, and from Asturia, to unprecedented heroism in defending the freedom of Spain and the Republic.

As chairman of the Spanish Communist Party you have devoted all your efforts to mobilizing the Spanish Communists in the struggle to consolidate democracy and defend the rights and basic interests of the workers class and of all working people in contemporary Spain.

We highly appreciate your contribution to the development of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party.

I would like to express my confidence that these relations will continue to strengthen in the future, on behalf of our joint struggle for peace and socialism, in the interest of the useful cooperation between Bulgaria and Spain, for the sake of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Spanish peoples.

I wish you sincerely, dear Comrade Ibarruri, health, happiness, and a long, creative life in your work full of high responsibility.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT MERCHANT MARINE AGREEMENT -- While on a visit to Sofia, Minister of Communications Rois Nikolaïdhis signed a merchant marine agreement and a protocol for the further development of cooperation between Cyprus and Bulgaria in the field of international transport. During his stay in Bulgaria, Nikolaïdhis met the acting prime minister, Grigor Stoichkov, who reiterated the firm support of his government for a solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of the UN resolutions and the initiative of the secretary general [Text] [Nicosia Television Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85 NC]

PRC MINISTER 'IGNORED' USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

LD230945 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] China's central press carried the other day an interview given to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY by Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian in which he talked about some principal issues of his country's foreign policy. As today's RUDE PRAVO says, according to the minister's words there has been a marked increase in China's activity on the international arena during the past few years. The Chinese official described the continuing arms race between the biggest powers as being the key factor influencing the overall political situation on our planet. In this connection he placed the foreign political course of the Soviet and United States Government on the same level. He thus totally ignored the numerous peace initiatives, proposals and unilateral moratoria of the Soviet Government and other radical steps taken by the Soviet Union in pursuing the sole objective -- to avert the threat of a nuclear conflict and to prevent the militarization of space.

CPCZ CC, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD201502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have discussed the results of the 41st extraordinary session of CEMA, which took place in Moscow 17-18 December. They stressed the great importance of CEMA's comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000, and emphasized that its unanimous approval is the fulfillment of one of the most important tasks of last year's economic summit. The comprehensive program of scientific and technological development is humanitarian and peaceful in nature, and it embodies the joint scientific and technological strategy of the CEMA states. Its implementation will be crucially and decisively important for the economic development of these states and an increase in their people's living standards. That is why the countries of the socialist community associate with its implementation the intensification of their economies, a marked increase in production efficiency, and the achievement of a high level of science and technology as an essential prerequisite for rapid social progress.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government stressed that the aims of the program are in keeping with the needs of the scientific and technical revolution. Meeting these aims will raise the cooperation of the CEMA states to a qualitatively higher level, will contribute to successful development in the individual countries and in the socialist community as a whole, and will strengthen its standing in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government approved the actions of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 41st extraordinary session of the CEMA, and adopted measures to ensure that the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA states up to the year 2000 is reflected directly in all the plans and future aims of the Czechoslovak economy, in the activity of the ministries, the scientific, research, development, and production organizations, and in everyday life.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed a report on the results of the friendly working visit by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, to the Romanian Socialist Republic 11-12 December this year.

It highly praised the results of his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. During the talks, the interest of both sides was expressed in deepening and developing friendly relations between the CPCZ and the Romanian Communist Party, between the CSSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic, and between the Czechoslovak and Romanian people. The Presidium stressed, in particular, the importance of the program for the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between both countries up to the year 2000, which was signed during the visit, for the further all-around development of mutual cooperation.

The party Central Committee Presidium stressed the importance of the exchange of views between the two supreme representatives on the main issues of the current international situation, which confirmed both countries' determination to take an active part, in accordance with the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Sofia, and the Prague meeting of the highest representatives of those states, in the struggle to ward off the threat of war, for detente and for constructive international cooperation.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium instructed the relevant party and state bodies to provide for the implementation of the conclusions arising from the visit.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES BUDGET, ADOPTS LAWS

AU122019 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by correspondents Iveta Fryvaldska and Frantisek Zdobina on the second and closing day of the 20th day joint meeting of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly, held in Prague on 10 December: "Revenues and Expenditures of the State Budget Again Balanced"]

[Excerpt] After the conclusion of the debate, the deputies unanimously approved the government-sponsored bills on the state plan for the development of the CSSR national economy in 1986 and on the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for next year.

Total revenues of the state budget of the federation represent Kcs200,311,800,000.

Total expenditures of the state budget of the federation represent Kcs200,311,800,000.

General subsidies for the Czech Socialist Republic -- Kcs41,543,054,000.

General subsidies for the Slovak Socialist Republic -- Kcs32,367,066,000.

International Agreements

At the 20th joint meeting of both chambers of the Federal Assembly, the deputies then discussed, and approved, some international agreements.

Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR interior minister, submitted a government bill on the conditions for the activity of international affairs organizations in the CSSR. He proceeded from the fact that, with the growth of the international standing of our state and its prestige in the world, there is also a growing interest of progressively-oriented nongovernmental organizations in acquiring the possibility to develop their operations on CSSR territory.

At present, the central agencies of a total of 24 international nongovernmental organizations have their headquarters in our country. Organizations of foreign nationals living temporarily in the CSSR, especially foreign students, also wish to engage in activities here. The submitted legislation provides a comprehensive legal basis for permitting the activity of these organizations. Deputies Zdenek Ceska (People's Chamber) and Elena Bonova (Chamber of Nations) stressed in their joint report the fact that the new law is in harmony with the principles of our internal and foreign policy. Deputies of both chambers then approved the law.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek submitted to the CSSR Federal Assembly for approval a government bill on the consular agreement between the CSSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, signed in Vientiane on 15 March 1985. The committees' joint reporters were Stanislav Zamazal for the People's Chamber and Irena Prievoznikova for the Chamber of Nations.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek also introduced another government bill, submitting for approval the consular agreement between the CSSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, signed in Algiers on 3 July 1985. The joint reporters -- Michal Duhancik for the Chamber of Nations and Karel Michalski for the People's Chamber -- called the agreement an important political document that will contribute to intensifying Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

The two remaining government bills were also introduced by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. The bill proposing the approval of consular agreement between the CSSR and the Republic of Iraq, signed in Prague on 16 August this year, was endorsed by joint reporters Josef Jaegerman (People's Chamber) and Vladimir Bacik (Chamber of Nations). Another bill, proposing the approval of the Convention on the Legal Competence, Prerogatives, and Immunities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, signed in Warsaw on 27 June 1985, comprises new requirements on deepening the process of socialist economic integration. The convention regulates in a more accurate manner questions concerning the legal status of the council as an international organization, the issue of immunity of representatives of individual states, and the like. On this item on the agenda, Deputy Antonin Himl acted as a joint reporter for the committees of the Chamber of Nations and Alzbeta Micinova as the joint reporter for the committees of the People's Chamber.

At the close of the 20th joint meeting, the deputies then heard a report on the activity of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, the Presidium and committees of the People's Chamber, and the Presidium and committees of the Chamber of Nations in the period between 12 June and 9 December 1985.

Potac Budget Speech

LD110007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 CMT 9 Dec 85

["Excerpts"] of speech by Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the 20th joint session of the chambers of the Federal Assembly on 9 December on the draft bill on the state plan of the development of the national economy in 1986 -- recorded]

[Text] It is an indisputable fact that we have made progress during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the resolution of many important national economic problems. This, coupled with the results achieved in the economic and social development during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, reinforced our conviction that we can realize even more demanding concepts, intentions, and aims and speed up the development and formation of resources.

This is so since we still have large reserves in our economic potential and in the subjective factors, which must be mobilized. We must tackle with equal consistency problems that have accumulated and eliminate shortcomings which are impeding faster development and the process of intensification. It is on this basis that we are proceeding in finishing the work on the draft of the plan for the period of 1986-1990.

The characteristic feature of its orientation is the speeding up of the resources and the formation of the national income, thereby providing for the growth of living standards and greater satisfaction of the requirements of society through an all-around intensification and the growth of effectiveness and quality of work.

The state plan for the development of the national economy in 1986 is a part of the preliminary draft of the next 5-year plan. A good start and an even and comprehensive fulfillment of all intentions and tasks of the first year can, to a considerable extent, predetermine the successful course of the entire next 5-year plan. This is why we attach special significance to it and must do everything necessary for its fulfillment.

The plan for next year reinforces and consolidates the positive trends that have been asserting themselves during the past years. Its intentions and main tasks -- to insure along an upward line the smooth transition from the Seventh to the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- constitute a springboard into a period of greater dynamism of the formation of the national income and of higher and better, in terms of quality, satisfaction of the needs of society and population. In comparison with the plan as well as the anticipated reality of the current year its tasks, although very exacting, are nonetheless necessary and realistic.

The 3.5 percent growth of the national income is faster than in the current year and than has been the average of the past 3 years, when it amounted to 3.2 percent. In the 1986 prices the volume of the gross national income created is planned to amount to roughly Kcs 642 billion. The territorial distribution of production tasks in individual branches has been set in such a way as to contribute most effectively to the utilization of both the natural and economic conditions in the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. The volume of gross national income is to increase in the Czech Socialist Republic by 3.2 percent, and in the Slovak Socialist Republic by 4.2 percent. This requires that both republics direct their main efforts to achieving savings in industrial consumption, which conditions to a decisive degree the growth of the formation of national income.

Industry has the decisive role in the formation of the national income; it will provide more than 4/5 of its growth. The formation of resources is based above all on the mobilization of the factors of intensification and internal reserves, and to a lesser degree on the growth of production. The marked pressure on effectiveness is expressed by the faster growth of national income compared to the growth of industrial output, which is to be raised by 2.6 percent, while this year its growth is expected to have been substantially higher. This is a radical departure from the existing development: the relationship between the dynamism of national income and the growth of output in the main branches of the national economy. This trend is valid for the entire period of the next 5-year plan and conditions the implementation of the line aimed at bringing about the intensification of the economy.

The lower growth of industrial output is influenced not only by restricted fuel, energy, raw and auxiliary material resources, but also by the possibilities governing an effective sale of industrial output.

It is desirable that the production-economic units, enterprises, and organizations integrate into their economic plans greater tasks in terms of production, especially in the areas where the needs and demands of customers have not been fully secured. Increased production can be implemented by adhering to the planned inputs, especially of fuels and energy and while insuring an effective use of the output both in foreign and internal trade, for faster completion of capital investment projects and the creation of specific stocks.

The growth of output is oriented primarily toward branches with the highest degree of appreciation of energy and material resources. In contrast to this, the growth of branches where the use of these resources is intensive, especially the branches of fuel and metallurgy, continue to stagnate or are being slowed down substantially. These inter-branch structural changes laid down by the plan are in line with the concept of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

An above-average growth of production, by 4.9 percent, is envisaged in the engineering sector with the highest one, by 8.9 percent, in electrical engineering and the electronics industry. A number of production branches and progressive products, especially in the area of electronics and general engineering, will enjoy several times greater growth than the average. Ranking among the dynamically developing branches are specialized chemicals and the pharmaceutical industry with a growth of 6 percent, providing for the growing needs of our health service. The growth of the output of light industry by 2.9 percent will be linked with the insuring of higher and top quality products and the expansion of the range of products both for export and for the home market.

The plan for next year envisages that a minimum of 50 percent of the growth in industrial output will be provided for by raising the production of products of high technical and economic parameters, especially in the engineering industry. Only in this way is it possible to insure both the export capability and competitiveness of our engineering sector, reinforce the trends toward the modernization of the production and technological base of the national economy, and better meet the population's demand on the home market. It is essential to continuously raise the qualitative demands on this production and thereby to insure a gradual attainment of progressive technological standard comparable with the standards achieved by leading world producers.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO JARUZELSKI

LD232127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of condolences to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, on the mining disaster in Poland. An explosion of methane at the Walbrzych mine in the Krakow area has claimed 18 lives. Another eight miners were also injured.

ARMY, USSR COUNTERPARTS STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

AU161027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The National People's Army [NVA] and the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSFG] have agreed on projects for further deepening their comradeship-of-arms in 1986. On Wednesday [11 December] Lieutenant General Horst Bruenner, chief of the NVA's Main Political Administration; and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the GSFG; signed an appropriate plan. During their meeting they stressed the value of the joint agreement for the international training of the Army members, for their close collaboration in the interest of a high degree of fighting strength and combat readiness, as well as for the further consolidation of the unity of the people and Army. Shoulder to shoulder the comrades-in-arms will undertake every possible effort, they emphasized, to reliably protect peace and the socialist gains in the heart of Europe militarily.

The plan involves exchanges of experiences, performance comparisons, lectures, cultural events, exhibitions, and meetings directed by the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and of the 27th CPSU Congress. This will culminate in the traditional "Week of Comradeship of Arms" from 23 February to 1 March, which in 1986 will be marked by the 30th anniversary of the founding of the NVA.

On the same day Lieut Gen Bruenner met for friendly talks with Army General Petr Lushev, GSFG commander in chief.

HARSH TREATMENT OF FRG POLITICIAN DENIED

LD202322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Dec (ADN) -- In recent days, against better judgment, slanderous assertions and lies have been propagated by the media of the FRG and West Berlin according to which Uwe Barschel, minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein, and also relatives of his living in the GDR, were molested during his stay in the GDR.

As the appropriate authorities indicated, such representations are groundless and untrue. They are fabricated from start to finish. They are merely intended to test good-neighborly relations for their ability to withstand pressure. Mr Barschel could himself confirm that the assertions made by the Western media are not true. During his visit to the GDR he enjoyed complete hospitality, and everything was done to guarantee not only his well-being and security but also that of his entourage.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN TRADE TO EXPAND -- The volume of Hungarian-GDR goods exchange is to increase by 3 percent next year. The relevant protocol has just been signed in Berlin by Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Dieter Lemke, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade. According to the agreement, Hungarian-GDR trade will amount to almost R2 billion next year; this exceeds the volume of the mutual goods deliveries planned for the current year by 3 percent. We shall continue to deliver materials and chemicals to each other, and the agreement also plans a 12 percent increase in the import of the well-known and popular consumer goods from the GDR. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 12 Dec 85 LD]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES DRAFT BUDGET, PLAN

LD211658 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] A few minutes ago the winter session of the National Assembly ended. The National Assembly has approved the draft bill concerning the Seventh 5-year Plan. Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi outlined the 1986 budget. The goal, he said, is to ensure that the rise in consumption is soundly based and that the reduction in the number of new investments stops. It is also necessary to reduce the foreign debts while preserving the level of real wages, he continued.

According to the plans, the level of consumer prices will rise by 5 percent. At the beginning of the year the price of automobiles will rise, and the television license fee will rise 80 forints. From the middle of the year a 3-minute telephone conversation will cost 2 forints.

Miners can expect wage increases of 10 percent. Factories and enterprises employing disabled people can raise wages by 9 percent. Judges, prosecutors, as well as the employees of councils and regulators can expect central salary increases.

From January on under social policy benefits people over 70 are to receive a 5 percent or at minimum a 150-forint increase in their pensions.

The National Assembly approved the draft bill concerning the budget for next year, and the medium-range financial plans of councils. There was one vote in opposition.

DYNAMICS OF PARTY POLICY, PUBLIC OPINION ANALYZED

AU101357 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Dec 85 p 8

[Jeno Andics' article: "The Party and Public Opinion -- An Indispensable Feedback Mechanism"]

[Text] The relationship between policy -- including the party policy -- and public opinion has developed differently in the various phases of the history of socialist society so far. Political practice which totally disregarded public opinion characterized the first years of socialist transformation, and the consequences of this period were still felt after many years, mainly in the fact that we had difficulty in interpreting public opinion as a social phenomenon. As a result, political practice was able to "integrate" public opinion, only in a contradictory way, and to steadily maintain political relations and valuable relations connected to elements of public opinion.

Now there is a perceptible increase in broader social guidance, including the political party's interest with respect to public opinion in society. Of course, this also has causes inherent in the economic policy and the practice of economic and social development: the well-known development of the economy's performance capacity and the consequent development of the standard of living have considerably increased the sensitivity of politics to the development of general public feeling, and have accelerated the efforts aimed at taking into consideration public opinion's value judgments.

The changed social-economic conditions that now characterize social development lead to a different interpretation of the role played by public opinion and a radical transformation of relations with public opinion. Among these conditions we must first mention the profound changes that have taken place in society's structure. With the advance of socialist construction, there has been a change in the internal structure of social classes and strata, and the same change has taken place in their relations to each other. We have considerably advanced in the process of the approach between classes. At the same time, however, new types of social differences have emerged. There has been a considerable reduction in social inequalities in certain respects. In other respects, however, there has been an increase in social differentiation.

As a result of this development, in the current phase of socialist construction the interests of all the important groups in Hungarian society require a socialist-type development and the strengthening of socialist regulations. The position of the 13th MSZMP Congress concerning the character of the party represents the drawing of political conclusions concerning these changes: The MSZMP regards itself as a workers' party which is also the party of the entire working people -- that is, a party of all the classes and strata of socialist society. The party, therefore, endeavors to politically formulate and harmonize the interests of all social groups.

Such a determination of the political party's character creates the need to develop considerably further the party's relations with public opinion, but it also creates the political conditions for the further development of relations. Although not the only one, public opinion is nevertheless an important expression of the differences in conditions and interests existing among the various groups and strata of society.

Public opinion must be regarded as an indispensable feedback mechanism that provides information concerning the opinion of the members of socialist society about the prevailing political practice and the actual direction of social development. Thus, although it is not the only factor, public opinion can become one of the essential factors in shaping the current political practice -- precisely because of its feedback function.

One of the fundamental conditions of asserting the party's leading role is the party's need to discern in time the actual consequence of the policy embodied by itself and whether it is necessary to institute corrections in strategic issues or in the determination of short-term tasks. Of course, public opinion is not the only means of achieving this. However, an important condition for the assertion of the party's leading role -- that is, making sure that the party becomes an organic creative part and a genuine engine of the processes of social development -- is to constantly trace the processes that are actually developing in public opinion. Science is only one of the sources of information concerning society, the other source is living political experience. The mechanisms supplying constant feedback on actual social conditions and processes are an important means of political experience.

At the same time, in the course of active reliance on public opinion, we must take into consideration that public opinion is far from being homogeneous. As a result of the differentiation of society's interests and of the ideological and cultural-educational differences existing now in Hungarian society, public opinion is a considerably structured system of value judgments and opinions which are considerably different from each other.

The complexity of public opinion is also expressed in different forms: In the fact that public opinion cannot be regarded as equal to mass opinions of a very incidental nature and with elements of mood, different expressions of public opinion can be separated from each other; for instance, there is political public opinion, but public opinion also has a particular organizational form in other spheres of society (culture, sport, etc.). Society's pattern of interests within the above-mentioned segments leads to the further differentiation of public opinion.

We must make a difference between the public opinion background of national political processes and decisions, as well as opinions at the level of certain spheres or administrative units, and the workplace publicity or workplace public opinion. There is, of course, a connection between these three levels: The role of the national political processes in forming public opinion also influences the opinion formed at the regional and work place level. At the same time, a relative independence can also be noticed among these three levels: There are regional and workplace factors that play roles in shaping public opinion.

Stressing the differentiation of public opinion is particularly important against opinions that take a stand "on behalf" of public opinion, thus giving the impression that they enjoy uniform social support and claiming that certain measures can lead, irrespective of interests, only to uniform public opinion reactions. The more or less different evaluation of the same processes must be regarded as a political reality that is the direct result of the different interests of the different groups of society.

In the past decades a considerable development has taken place in the conditions of development and recognition of public opinion. There have been public opinion polls for almost 2 decades, and the various social debates also provide a good opportunity to get acquainted with the various segments of public opinion.

There has also been a considerable development in the intermediary function of the various means of telecommunication. In spite of all this, we can say that we do not have an institutional system of public opinion development that could ensure adequate long-term feedback between the members of society and social guidance, feedback that is indispensable in light of the characteristics of the development of socialist society.

There is, of course, a relatively developed system of means of bringing to light, expressing, and influencing public opinion. In addition to the narrow public opinion polls, we can list here first the system of means of telecommunications and the public nature of various forums of interest representation. Although the party membership's scale of values and opinion is not completely identical to the scale of values of other groups of society, in many respects public opinion within the party can still provide information about the way our entire society thinks. Therefore, the publicity and democracy of the party's internal life are important elements of the expression of public opinion.

What is needed for progress in recognizing and expressing public opinion is not the establishment of new institutions but an increase in the efficiency of those existing. All the existing institutions can play an important part in this. The following seem to be of particular importance:

-- Strengthening the intermediary function of the names of telecommunications; they should inform people of public opinion and should convey the political goals to a larger society, more precisely than before;

-- The public character of the various existing democratic forums should be further strengthened so that a real dialogue emerges between all the sides affected by the guiding processes;

-- Strengthening party democracy in order to make sure that the opinion of the membership is increasingly asserted in shaping and implementing political goals and decisions.

The further development of party democracy must also lead to an increase in certain party organizations' independence. This is one of the conditions for the party as a whole -- and thus also for some of its organs -- to be able to react adequately to local public phenomena and to open up ways for independently forming a local policy that realistically takes into account local public opinion.

From time to time the developed capitalist countries, but also other countries, claim that political guidance in a socialist society, including the political party, is unable to determine its relations with public opinion and unable to adequately "handle" public opinion. However, the socialist development characteristics of Hungarian society so far prove that, in the various phases of social and economic development, the Hungarian party determined its relations with public differently. Based on already existing institutions, in the current phase of development, possibilities are opening up for increased public opinion participation in the processes of social guidance.

The alliance policy of the party and the program of socialist construction require a deep understanding of the opinions of party members and non-members and the further development of the existing institutional system that ensures the active creative role of public opinion in shaping policy also in the conditions of a one-party system.

The party's creative Marxist character cannot be adequately asserted without this, because only the mobilization of all the progressive forces of society can answer the challenge of actual social development. Precisely because of this, shaping its relations with public opinion is one of the party's most important strategic tasks in the social and economic conditions characteristic of the last decade of the century.

It would of course, be a mistake to suppose that all this can amount to "letting ourselves be led by public opinion. Public interest and public opinion are hardly identical concepts, the latter is not necessarily the expression of actual social interests. The current development of public opinion is at the same time a political reality, and without taking this into consideration, it is impossible to imagine the elimination of emerging social conflicts. Therefore, public interest and public opinion cannot substitute for each other: In formulating public interests and informing public opinion about the actual content of current social interests one should simultaneously endeavor to take into consideration public opinion.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET MORATORIUM

Said To Test U.S. Intent

LD202126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] Forty-six prominent and influential U.S. senators, both Democrats and Republicans, have called on President Reagan to resume talks with the Soviet Union on a full and monitored ban on nuclear tests. According to the proposal, the talks could begin next year. The authors of the letter refer to the success of the Geneva summit between the leaders of the two states. Here is a commentary by Jan Gadomski:

From the beginning the unilateral renunciation of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union was aimed at provoking a similar response from the United States. Basically, it is the simplest and very specific proposal for halting the arms race in a very important sector, since nuclear tests serve to improve thermonuclear weapons and to make them into an ever more powerful and more accurate mass-destruction medium. Therefore, renunciation of these tests means a freeze on nuclear weapons at today's specific level and is the first and inevitable step toward the more broadly defined disarmament or at least toward arresting armaments at a stage of equilibrium in the military forces of the two great powers.

Unfortunately, the United States did not take up this Soviet initiative and throughout the now expiring year has conducted tests aimed at further improving U.S. thermonuclear weapons, with Washington using the now banal dodge of maintaining that the Soviet Union enjoys superiority over the United States in nuclear weapons, and that the series of tests conducted by the United States is necessary to equalize the alleged advantage. So, they went on equalizing, figuring that by the end of the year, the time defined by the Soviet Union as expiration of its unilateral moratorium, the whole thing would pass into oblivion allowing the arms race to continue to accelerate to the satisfaction of U.S. monopolies and generals.

Thus the Soviet proposal again calling for the United States to renounce tests, as the Soviet Union has done, was a surprise. Now Washington cannot say -- and even if it does, no one will believe it -- that the Soviet Union has the advantage in its development of new generation nuclear bombs. After all, Moscow has not carried out tests for many months, whereas Washington has forced its blasts above the usual amount. So, acceptance or rejection by the United States of the Soviet Union's nuclear moratorium proposal is a test of the U.S. Administration's intent -- a clear and unambiguous one. That this has also been understood by U.S. politicians is shown by the positive reaction of a significant group of senators from the Democratic Party, led by Edward Kennedy. Alas, that is not the party that governs in Washington.

World Awaits Postive Response

LD201245 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 20 Dec 85

["Papers Hail Soviet Test Ban Offer" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 20 -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY today said Poland would welcome a nuclear test ban as a "concrete and practical step in the spirit of Geneva".

In a commentary following PRAVDA's editorial published yesterday, the paper recalled that the Soviet Union had given up such tests, declaring a unilateral moratorium in this regard and calling on the United States to follow suit, which the latter has failed to do.

Referring to the nuclear tests now being carried on in the U.S. with a view to working out space arms components, the daily stressed that continuation of such tests brings about increased international tension, and commented further:

"This is why the Soviet Union has proposed an extension of the moratorium which is due to expire January 1, 1986, provided that the United States also joins in (...) [PAP punctuation] Political preparations conducive to maintaining a complete ban on nuclear explosions might be helped with a resumption of tripartite talks on the subject, involving the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain. The ban would be effective, since it is fully checkable, also through on-the-spot inspections."

Other national dailies also bring related commentaries. TRUBUNA LUDU said: "The PRAVDA editorial elaborates upon and substantiates the Soviet concept of banning all nuclear testing and stresses that such a move would in a natural manner halt the arms race and the improvement of deadly tools.

"Joining the Soviet unilateral decision by the United States would also open a real prospect for a turn for the better in the international situation and confirm the stability of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

"The world is awaiting a positive response from Washington. It will be a genuineness test for many White House declarations on (its)endeavours to make 'a new start' in the relations with the Soviet Union," the paper said.

The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote the following:

"PRAVDA' editorial article should be read as an expression of the official Soviet stand on the issue of nuclear explosions, hence on nuclear armaments in general.

"The unilateral abstention from conducting nuclear tests meant no less than a delay of Soviet experiments, and hence desistance from Soviet participation in the nuclear arms race.

"Today the Soviet Union has put forward a proposition of extending the moratorium and it calls on its American partner in the recent Geneva summit to join. The Soviet Union is therefore proposing a concrete programme of action for the sake of world security."

'Final Test' of U.S. Policy

LD231508 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23 -- TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carry articles on the U.S. refusal to join in the currently binding unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, announced by the USSR.

The party paper said: "The world public opinion views the coming new year as the final test of the U.S. political will to stop the race of nuclear armaments. Will any change (in the negative stand adopted by the U.S. that said it did not plan to join in the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, expiring as of January 1, 1986) take place in the nearest 9 days that remained to the end of this year?

If it does not take place, the spirit of Geneva will be seriously jeopardized and lofty declarations, made over the ocean, will once more be in disagreement with deeds".

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said in part:

"U.S. reservations concerning the (alleged) impossibility of verifying provisions of a universal ban on conducting nuclear tests are delusive.

"Washington wants rather to create a loophole for itself to implement intensive armaments programmed under the SDI and consequently to gain strategic edge over the USSR. That is the reason for the White House's entire opposition to a total ban on all explosions. The true image of U.S. strivings appears before world public opinion already not for the first time. Smooth words and slogans uttered on the Potomac are not and will not be able to obscure the crux of the matter. Mankind's weal is given there a lesser priority than cynically conceived U.S. interests.

"It is possible to put a permanent halt to nuclear explosions. The proper chance has been created. But Washington is not ready to go through the open door".

BONN'S DEFENSE OF SDI 'ARTIFICIAL ARGUMENTS'

LD222141 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 22 Dec 85

["Bonn's Unconvincing Justification -- by PAP journalist" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 22 -- For a number of reasons, Bonn's argument for joining in the SDI to the effect that otherwise the country were to drop out of the technology race and become a "poor cousin" among the allies in transfer of technologies is hardly convincing.

First, it is not true that the "star wars" research is a "to be or not to be" of the whole of advanced technology and the world's civilizational progress.

Neither the Italians nor the French or the Japanese see it in an equally dramatic way, though certainly they are no less keen to keep their economies at high-tech levels, and would not risk staying behind if this might really be involved in rejecting a role in the SDI.

Significantly, France has opened its "Eureka" programme for cooperation precisely for the sake of developing that technology together with others, but Bonn has not been too eager so far to pick up the offer.

No less willing to get their country stuck in civilizational delays are the citizens of the FRG, yet many renowned and respected intellectuals in the Federal Republic have opposed their country's participation in the "star wars".

All this implies as a logical conclusion that Bonn, having very uneasy conscience both before its own nation and world public, resorts to artificial arguments.

The FRG's dependence on Washington seems so vast that the country is willing to jeopardize even the most elementary interests of its own security not to anger the U.S., or rather the military-industrial complex enforcing space armaments at any cost.

RYBICKI APPOINTED TO NEW SECRETARY OF STATE POST

LD231027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] In view of the fact that the issues connected with state administration have been included in the scope of operation of the Council of Ministers, the post of secretary of state has been created. The premier has appointed Zygmunt Rybicki to the post. He held the post of under secretary of state in the Council of Ministers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PZPR SEJM SESSION

Bilateral Group Elections Held

LD240219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] -- The main subject of today's Sejm session is the second reading of bills concerning state finances for next year. A joint constitutional sitting of bilateral groups took place today. Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw Rakowski was elected chairman of the Polish-British Parliamentary Group; Jozef Kukulka of the Polish-Belgian; Ryszard Wojna of the Polish-French; and Witold Lipski of the Polish-Italian Parliamentary Group.

State Budget, Documents Adopted

LD232116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The main subject of today's Sejm session was the second reading of bills concerning state finances next year. The Sejm adopted next year's state budget and documents connected with it, as well as acts on the foreign debt servicing fund and on central science and technology development funds.

JARUZELSKI AWARDS OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY

LD232115 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The ambassador of the Soviet Union, Aleksandr Aksenov, has ended a diplomatic mission to Poland. For outstanding achievements in the sphere of strengthening friendship and developing Polish-Soviet cooperation, the Council of State decorated Aleksandr Aksenov with the Commander's Cross with the Star of the PPR-Order of Merit. Wojciech Jaruzelski conferred the award upon the Soviet envoy in the presence of the political and state leadership.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR IN WARSAW

LD230412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Warsaw between Poland and the GDR on mutual deliveries and services next year. From the GDR we will purchase heart medicines [words indistinct], light sources [as heard], electrical household goods, washing machines, freezers, pots, as well as musical instruments, toys, and needles. We will deliver coal, sulfur, and building machinery to the GDR. The value of mutual exchange should reach R2.3 billion.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WALESA MAY BEGIN 'SOON'

LD201721 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 20 Dec (DPA) -- Criminal proceedings against workers' leader Lech Walesa will possibly begin soon before the Gdansk regional court. It was revealed in Warsaw legal circles today that the state prosecutor's office passed on the files to the voivodship court on Thursday [19 December].

WALESA CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY IN CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

CN211303 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 21 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the Polish Nobel Peace Prize laureate and leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, today denounced Marxist ideology and called for worldwide support for Poland's political prisoners. In a Christmas message Mr. Walesa said: "Man's destiny is not to live in slavery in a world of false ideals... which to exist must fill prisons, spread terror and force (people) to abandon their own convictions."

Referring to prisoners, he also said that the 1985 holidays would be "yet another Christmas which many men and women in my country" will not be able to celebrate. "We are with you," he told political prisoners. He asked "those who are in their homes to always be loyal to the principles of Solidarity" and to "people throughout the world" to show solidarity.

According to the opposition 299 people are in Polish jails for political reasons. Officially the number is 183.

SENTENCES ISSUED FOR REFUSING MILITARY SERVICE

HK240238 Hong Kong AFP in English 0156 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 24 (AFP) -- A Polish naval court on Monday [23 December] sentenced Wojciech Jankowski, a 21-year-old militant of the Liberty and Peace Movement, to 3-1/2 years in prison for refusing to report for military service, opposition sources said here.

The same court in the Baltic port of Gdynia also handed down jail terms of 3-1/2 years and 2-1/2 years to two members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, Bronislaw Kreft and Zenon Katulski, for the same reason, the sources said.

The naval court, known for its severity, said that "such offenses have a very negative impact on society."

Opposition sources said that, in the Baltic region around Gdansk alone, some 70 young men -- most of them Jehovah's Witnesses -- were serving prison sentences for refusing conscription.

Liberty and Peace, formed last year in Krakow, defines its main aims as "fighting for the defense of human rights, Poland's independence, and peace among the peoples of the world."

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT ARMY AKTIV ASSESSMENT MEETING

AN200901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 85 pp 1,3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces to the Army party aktiv assessment meeting, in Bucharest on 17 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I would like to extend to the participants in the assessment meeting, to officers and generals, and to all the soldiers of our Army, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes. (Loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Over the past few days, the party and state leadership adopted a number of organizational measures regarding management improvement in various fields of activity in order to create appropriate conditions for implementing the new 5-year plan and the 13th RCP Congress decisions. Within this framework, we had to make some changes in the Army as well: Comrade Constantin Olteanu will pass to party activities and Colonel-General Vasile Milea will be appointed to the function of minister of national defense. (applause)

I would like to take this opportunity -- since these changes have taken place precisely during this meeting -- to express my appreciation for the activity carried out by the leadership of the ministry and by the former minister of defense and, at the same time, to extend congratulations to Colonel-General Vasile Milea in his function as minister of national defense. I wish him the fulfillment of our party and state policy in the field of defense under the best conditions. (loud applause)

In 1985 significant successes have also been attained in raising the combat and political training of our Army. The skill and capability of using available weapons and cooperation among various branches and with the units of the Ministry of Interior, with the patriotic guards, and with the detachments of training youth for the homeland's defense have improved. During this assessment meeting favorable results attained during this past year of training as well as some negative states of affairs have been examined. Therefore, in my address, I do not particularly want to dwell on those matters.

At the same time, we conclude the 5-year period in the combat and political training of troops and we pass to a new 5-year plan period. Therefore, this meeting is an opportunity to draw a general balance sheet over a longer period of time, during which our people have attained important results on the road of socioeconomic development, have overcome various internal and international difficulties, have ensured our homeland's steady progress along the road of socialism, have raised the people's material and cultural standard of living, and have strengthened the capability to defend Romania's independence and sovereignty. (Long applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

At the same time, the soldiers actively participated in achieving important economic objectives included in our homeland's development program. I will mention the important contribution made by the Army in building the Danube-Black Sea Canal, and in carrying out important irrigation and land improvement work, activity on various energy and mining work sites, and general investment programs. I will also mention the soldiers' participation in annual agricultural work. Therefore, one can say that, concurrent with their basic activity of combat and political training for defense of the homeland and revolutionary achievements, the soldiers of our Armed Forces made a very important contribution to fulfilling the program of the country's socioeconomic development and to raising the people's general well-being.

As a matter of fact, it is well known that throughout history our Army has always been at our people's side and the soldiers have always worked both in the field of economy and in preparing our homeland's defense. At that time, the soldiers always went to carry out agricultural activity with their arms at hand, ready to leave the plow or other tools and take up arms to defend the homeland. Therefore, under the new conditions, we must more strongly combine the activity of developing the homeland with training to defend the homeland. Only in this way will our Army fully carry out its duties, be closer to all the people, and realise why it has to do everything to defend the peaceful work, life, and independence of Romania. (Loud cheers and loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Our party and state leadership highly appreciate the activity carried out by our Army and the military unit, both in the field of military training and in the economy, and it was able to capitalize on the efforts of our socialist state and our people in order to provide the Army with everything necessary. We can say that, at the end of this 5-year plan period, our Army is strong, capable of fulfilling -- upon the call of the homeland, the party, and people -- the sacred mission of defending revolutionary achievements, the peaceful work, and Romania's territorial integrity and independence! (Lively applause and long cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Romania!")

This is why, during this meeting -- attended by the Army's military and party aktiv -- I would like, on behalf of the party and state leadership, and on my own behalf, to extend to you officers and generals and soldiers of our Army, the warmest congratulations for the activity you have carried out. I wish you newer and newer successes in serving the homeland, the people, and socialism! (Prolonged applause and cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, in 2 weeks time we will begin a new year and we will proceed to the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which will raise our country to a higher socio-economic development level and will ensure Romania's passage from the stage of a developing socialist country to the stage of a medium-developed country. Thus, we will begin a new, qualitatively superior stage which opens up new prospects for our homeland's many-sided development and creates the necessary conditions for implementing the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

All our people's activity -- along with the Army's activity -- during the next 5-year plan period will focus on the 13th RCP Congress decisions and on the party program. At the same time, the Army will also pass to a new year of training, a new 5-year plan period of combat and political training, with a view to continuously strengthening -- at an increasingly higher level -- the combat capacity and capability of defending our socialist homeland.

At the November RCP Central Committee plenum, at the Science and Education Congress, and at the plenum of the Working Peoples National Council which concluded yesterday, I spoke extensively about the objectives of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period, and about the prospects up to the year 2000. The major feature of this period is to intensively develop industry, agriculture, and all other sectors of activity and to achieve a new quality of work and life for our people. We will attain these achievements on the basis of the strong development of science, education, and culture -- factors of particular importance in building socialism and communism and in achieving the general progress of our homeland and of mankind.

Therefore, we base all our development activity on the latest scientific and technological discoveries. We start from the fact that only by becoming acquainted with all the latest things in the field of science, technology, and general human knowledge, and speedily introducing them into production and into all fields of activity, will we

be able to ensure the successful development of our homeland and be able to implement the strategic objectives of the party program of building socialism and communism in Romania! The strong development of production forces, the improvement of social relations, and raising the general level of civilization can be achieved solely on the basis of the latest scientific and technological discoveries!

The achievement of these objectives will lead to an increase in the capacity for combat and defense against any kind of imperialist aggression, and will ensure the peaceful work of our people in building socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

In keeping with the 13th RCP Congress decisions, during the next 5-year plan period we will also attach proper attention to supplying the Army with modern arms. Starting from the fact that the danger of a new world war and of imperialist aggression persists, we must continuously raise the combat capacity of our Army, so that under any circumstances it can fulfill its mission -- toward the people, homeland, and socialism -- of ensuring our homeland's free and independent future. (Loud, prolonged applause)

I would also like to stress, during this Army party aktiv meeting, that the decisive factors in strengthening the country's defense capability are: increasing socioeconomic development; continuously raising the people's material and cultural standard; and successfully building socialism and communism on Romanian soil! (loud and prolonged applause)

Stemming from these major considerations, we place at the center of the entire activity of our party, state, and people, the unswerving implementation of the uniform socioeconomic development plan and the party program. At the same time -- within rational limits and in accordance with the country's material power -- we devote great attention to supplying the Army and ensuring its combat and political training. Now we are discussing the program of future activity and the passage to a new year and a new 5-year plan period of military and political training: on getting thoroughly acquainted with and perfectly handling the available arms, and on achieving better cooperation among various units, subunits, and branches, in military exercises and combat training. Likewise, we must ensure better cooperation with the units of the Ministry of Interior, achieve closer cooperation with the patriotic guards and with the detachments of youth training for the homeland's defense. In short, we must continuously strengthen close cooperation with the people. The Army is an inseparable part of our people and it represents the people's Armed Forces -- thus, under any circumstances, it must defend the interests of the entire nation and closely cooperate with all working people to defend the homeland. (loud, prolonged applause)

Our Army is preparing for defense and not for other purposes alien to the peoples' interests. Starting from the fundamental objective and mission of our Army, if we cannot prevent the outbreak of a new world war and ensure peace then a new war for Romania will be a war of defending revolutionary achievements against any kind of aggression, a war of defending the country's integrity and independence and all our people will directly participate in it! (loud, prolonged applause)

The activity of raising our Army's combat capacity must be regarded within this context!

In the field of political and educational activity -- part and parcel of combat and defense training -- stress must be placed on the activity of shaping the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism, a free citizen of Socialist Romania who is determined to build the life he desires, but if the need arises is also ready to defend, with arms in hand, his new life and the independent future of the homeland and the people! (prolonged and loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The Army must be a high school of political, educational, and cultural training. But, as I mentioned at the Science and Education Congress, in order to be a communist and a revolutionary and in order to become a faithful citizen of our homeland, the latest discoveries of science and technology and of human knowledge in general must be acquired. Starting from this fact, Army activity must not be limited to propagating some general theses on socialism and communism, but must attach particular attention to improving and raising the professional and technological training of soldiers. All soldiers who spend time in the Army must raise their professional and technological training -- even more so because our Army has modern technological means. Therefore it offers the necessary conditions for arming soldiers and young military personnel with the latest technological knowledge.

We must base all our activity of training soldiers and all military personnel on the revolutionary concept about the world and life, on dialectical and historical materialism, and on the principles of scientific socialism. We must arm our officers and soldiers with the revolutionary concept about change in the world and society. We must permanently expand knowledge in all fields and must have a firm and intransigent attitude toward everything that is old and not in accordance with new realities and the new stage of development. We must also promote what is new in all fields of activity!

In the true sense of the word we must create a revolutionary Army in every respect, an Army with an up-to-date view about the world and life and with a combative spirit in work and struggle for socialism, communism, and for permanently ensuring the free and happy future for our people and our nation! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must strongly develop patriotic feelings of love, gratitude, and pride for the glorious past of our nation, along with feelings of patriotic and revolutionary achievements -- as the supreme duty of our Army is to protect the peaceful work of our people. We must carry out patriotic education -- not abstract education but that which is closely linked with the activity and the struggle to elevate Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization -- so that every soldier can fulfill his duties both in the Army and in the work carried out for the overall development of our homeland! (loud and prolonged applause; cheers of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

At the same time, we must firmly fight against chauvinism and nationalism and against any retrograde concepts and manifestations that are alien to our revolutionary theories, and that humiliate man. We must also increase the general level of friendship and solidarity among youth and all citizens of our homeland within the unbreakable unity of the Social Democracy and Unity Front, and under the leadership of our Communist Party, the leading political force of our socialist society. (loud and prolonged applause; cheers of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In the Army, too, it is necessary to act more determinedly and improve the management and activity of the military command at every level in order to increase the spirit of responsibility, discipline, and military order. During the assessment meeting you discussed a number of negative states of affairs. I think that you should act so that such phenomena do not occur again in our Army. For the same purpose, the activity of political bodies and general staff must be improved. The role of party organizations and communists in the entire activity of combat and political training and in strengthening order and military discipline must be increased.

On many occasions I mentioned that the leading role of the party and party organizations must not be taken as a general assertion. To carry out the leading activity of the party means that every party organization and every party member at his workplace must unflinchingly act to implement party policy and the laws of our socialist state, and to unite the efforts of all working people.

Speaking of the Army, the role of Communists and party organizations lies exactly in raising the general level of the combat and political training of soldiers, in strengthening order and discipline, and in doing everything so that every unit should become a strong combat detachment capable of carrying out actions to defend the homeland against any kind of aggression, under any circumstances, including isolated cases! (loud cheers and applause; cheers of "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!")

At the same time, we must develop a feeling of cooperation with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact countries and with other friendly armies. We are firmly determined -- under the conditions of the current international situation -- to unflinchingly fulfill the pledges we have assumed within the framework of the Warsaw Pact regarding our countries' defense against any kind of imperialist aggression and defense of the peaceful work and independence of our countries. We believe that in order to fulfill the obligations we must strengthen our Army's capacity and strength and increase the close cooperation among all units and commands or corresponding branches. This is because the capacity for joint struggle against an aggressor, if need be, depends on the strength and capacity of each army.

I have left as a final issue the Army's participation in the homeland's development during the new 5-year plan period. I do not want you to think that I view this as a less important issue. From the very beginning I mentioned that we must harmoniously combine military and combat training with active participation in our homeland's development. As a matter of fact, we must most clearly state that participation in the activity carried out for socioeconomic development is part and parcel of combat and political training and the defense capabilities of our Army. Both fields must be considered as a single activity along two lines which are inseparable and which condition each other. Only by working well, both in combat training and in achieving the objectives of socioeconomic development, will our Army completely fulfill its duty toward the people and homeland. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Comrades, I want to openly state that in my opinion we must find better ways for the officers and Army cadres to participate in various activities of developing our homeland and in life. I must tell you, as a person who knows the Army's activity of the past -- I am referring to the Army after 23 August 1944 -- that today officers participate less in the general activity of the country's development than used to be the case in the first years of socialist construction. It is not the fault of the officers or Army cadres, but we want to correct this situation. It is in the officers' interest not to limit their activity and not to direct their major concern only towards the units or subunits, but to have them actively participate in the entire sociopolitical life, including economic development. During the past years we took a number of measures such as having a number of military cadres work in various leading economic sectors. If necessary they will return to the Army. Nevertheless, we hope that it will not be necessary for them to return, in the sense of having to ensure peace; and we hope that it will not be necessary for us to resort to arms. Therefore, I believe that, in order to preserve the spirit of work, struggle, and a better understanding of all problems, officers must participate broadly and more actively in various work. We will intensify this activity, comrades! My personal belief is that this is in keeping with the proper training of the military cadres in order to become officers with a revolutionary and communist spirit, who will serve the homeland and the people under any circumstances! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

You are acquainted with the 5-year plan, the programs of development for the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000. Therefore, I do not wish to tackle these issues now. But within this framework the Army will participate in the achievement of some important objectives. As of next year, the Army will participate in building the new

Bucharest-Danube Canal. (loud applause) Likewise expressing our trust in the power and capacity of our Army, we established that during the next 5-year plan period the Army should irrigate 1,500,000 hectares of land. (lively applause) Within this framework, some other major canals will be built -- not for navigation, but still very important -- that will change the geography of our homeland and will greatly influence the general climate of our country.

Likewise, there are other objectives. I think that we will have to employ the Army in carrying out the program of forestry development and the afforestation program, taking into consideration that this is a decisive area for preserving the climate and preserving the best general conditions to ensure our homeland's future. (loud applause)

I do not wish to refer to those activities carried out by the Army which will undoubtedly continue to be carried out in the future. All this, I repeat, will further strengthen the Army's combat and political training and revolutionary and patriotic spirit. It will also enhance the close links between the Army and people -- among whom the Army plays an important part -- thus raising to a higher level their capacity to defend their revolutionary achievements if the need arises. However, we are doing everything possible to ensure peace and we wish our activity in the coming 5-year period to be devoted to fulfilling the plan and raising the country to a higher development stage. We wish to raise the people's level of civilization, well-being, and awareness, develop science and culture, and increasingly change not only the life but also the overall level of knowledge of our people. We will strive to ensure that our people work in unity to democratically build their free, socialist, and communist future! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Esteemed comrades, I referred to international questions in detail at last November's plenum and at the Congress of Science and Education. I presented our assessments of the international situation, including the results of the high-level meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders. Therefore, I do not wish to dwell upon them now. These assessments fully retain their topicality, as they were made quite recently. The main question now being raised is: What happens after Geneva in view of the fact that the basic problems have remained unsolved? The arms race continues, new nuclear weapons are being produced and deployed, and further steps are being taken toward militarizing outer space. Therefore, our party and state deems it necessary to intensify the political and diplomatic activity of uniting all realist forces and all peoples to bring about a passage to real agreements, halt the production of new nuclear weapons, stop their deployment in Europe, and then proceed to radically reducing them until they are completely eliminated.

Both sides proposed a 50 percent reduction of certain nuclear weapons. In order to prove the seriousness of these proposals, we believe that the production of new nuclear weapons and tests of such weapons should be halted. Since the sides wish to reduce such weapons by 50 percent, why spend material, financial, manpower, and scientific means on them? Why not use the money for other purposes? Both sides could use the money for enough things and, if some is left, they could give a little to the developing countries as well! Therefore, we believe that everything should be done to proceed from statements to concrete achievements, facts, and disarmament. Only thus will the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union prove its historic importance. We hope that one will shortly proceed to concrete steps along these lines.

I stress this at our military meeting because our Army cannot fail to fully support party policy, which is in accordance with the interests of the Romanian people and the interests of all nations in the world. It is well known that a new world war would inevitably turn into a nuclear war which would endanger the existence of life itself

on our planet. It is true that we do not have and do not wish to have nuclear weapons! But you must be well aware of the fact that the effects of nuclear weapons do not stop at the border. Neither border troops nor anti-air artillery can stop the effects of nuclear weapons. There is only one possibility, and that is to stop the use of nuclear weapons! This is a key issue for all our people, hence for our Army too, and for all of mankind! We must do everything to ensure the existence and life of peoples and the right of mankind to free development and peace! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

There is no contradiction between what I have previously said about strengthening the defense capability and equipment of our Army and the need to struggle against war and for disarmament. They condition each other in a dialectical way. We cannot give up strengthening our defense capacity as long as the danger of war persists and even grows! But, at the same time, we must do everything to proceed to disarmament, reduce the danger of war, and create the necessary conditions for the disappearance of war from our planet. Do not fear that the military will be left without a job! There will be plenty to be done to develop our fatherland, even when the Army is gone. I wish the time would come as soon as possible when the Army would no longer be needed. Unfortunately, such a time does not seem to be yet at hand; hence, we will have to go on fighting so that such a time will come!

We socialists, Communists, and revolutionaries have always advocated a world without wars, a world of friendship and equal cooperation among the world's nations. We do this all the more so now, when nuclear weapons have thoroughly changed the nature of war and when life itself on our planet is jeopardized, not just a large or small number of people. We Communists and revolutionaries are duty-bound to do everything to ensure mankind's right to life and existence and to completely eliminate wars. Today this is the basic mission of socialism, communism, and all those who love life and mankind. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

There are many international problems, some even most serious. One of them is the problem of underdevelopment which, in its way, is like a nuclear bomb that can lead to profound changes in the world. We firmly speak out for a global solution in the field of disarmament, for a new world economic order, and for negotiated solutions to all problems between states.

We work to expand relations with all states, regardless of social system. We firmly base all our activity and relations with all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force or the threat of force. We firmly advocate observance of each people's right to freely choose its development path, without any outside interference.

We are fully convinced of and have full trust in the fact that the people will know to choose the best path which, in our opinion, is socialism! Only socialism can secure freedom, independence, well-being, peace, and happiness for all mankind! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

At this meeting of the Army's basic cadres, I reiterate the firm determination of our party, state, and people to work resolutely to strengthen active cooperation with all peace-loving forces and with all peoples and countries, with the conviction that it is within the power of peoples everywhere to ensure, through united action, the triumph of reason, peace, and each nation's independence! (loud and prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I would like to again express the conviction that this meeting and the conclusions drawn will determine an improvement of activities in all fields and will

raise the combat and political training of all units and subunits. I also express the conviction that next year and in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we will further raise the Army's combat capability and political level as well as the people's defense force, in order to be able to freely build a socialist society, implement the party program, and ensure Romania's well-being, independence, and sovereignty! (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Since we are on the eve of the new year, I extend to you generals, officers, and all the military of our Army, best wishes for new successes in your future activity, much health and happiness, and a new year full of victories in all fields! A happy New Year! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!", "Ceausescu-peace", and "Ceausescu-a happy New Year!". In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity around the party, all those present stand up and cheer for minutes on end for the RCP, the leading political force in our society, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of our Armed Forces)

CALL TO SAVE 10-12 PERCENT ENERGY IN HOUSEHOLDS

AU091250 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Dec 85 p 2

[SCINTEIA correspondent Laurentiu Duta article: "Civic Spirit on the Screen of Electricity Meters"]

[Excerpts] "We are a family of almost 23 million people. Everything that is being produced belongs to society as a whole, to this whole family," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated at the recent party Central Committee plenum. This is a truth realized daily by all members of this great family, and by the working society in Romania. It is a truth realized by all those for whom any social profits are based on and fully justified by their day-to-day contribution to building our society. It is especially realized by those who daily assume and bear responsibility for the progress of our society. They are the working people, the citizens of our working society who -- at all times and under any circumstances -- prove through devotion to their jobs and a high civic spirit in their own households that they are ensuring their homeland's progress despite any difficulties.

During these days, when energy constitutes one of the conditions for this progress, a spirit of thrift in utilizing energy and its maximum conservation to the last iota is an expression of great civic mindedness and the duty of each member of our society. The following investigation will illustrate how the citizens, together with municipal administrations, are acting in close cooperation in this area.

Spirit of Thrift at Home and Work Must Be at Its Best

During our discussions with citizens, we learned of numerous initiatives through the application of which an important cutback in electrical power consumption is being achieved in households. It is possible and necessary to reduce energy consumption by at least 10-12 percent in households and the public sector.

In short, here are some such initiatives:

- decreasing the number of electric light bulbs in households and replacing 100-watt bulbs with lower wattage bulbs;
- only switching on lights when they are absolutely necessary;
- avoiding the use of space-heating appliances [aeroterme], electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, water-heaters, and energy-consuming household gadgets in general; and
- generally installing automatic time switches on lights in the staircases of apartment houses.

Simple Measures, Substantial Savings

Together with the citizens, municipal administrations in all localities throughout the country are called upon during this period to ensure cutbacks in electrical energy in the public sector, in public trade units, and in sociocultural establishments.

Conscience That "Has Suffered a Short Circuit"

Facts show that the great majority of citizens understand the imperative need to most judiciously utilize energy and act accordingly. But it is precisely this high civic and patriotic spirit that highlights isolated attitudes of indifference or even cheating.

In such cases not only simple negligence is involved but also ignorance of social interests. In such cases the law will have to be applied strictly, of course. However, the very emergence of these cases is an alarm signal for all thinking and responsible people with a civic, patriotic duty to prevent them. For, as one person told us, "every watt wasted shows a conscience that has suffered a short circuit."

We conclude by expressing our conviction that municipal administrations, together with our citizens, will continue to intensify their concern with rigorously conserving energy. It is possible and necessary everywhere to act as has been recommended, and ensure at least a 10-12 percent cutback in energy consumption in households and in the public sector. We are all called upon to participate in this patriotic action of the broadest interest through deeds and through rigorously applied tangible measures.

LONDON DAILY CITES POVERTY, WINTER HARDSHIPS

PM171506 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Dec 85 p 4

[Robin Geyde dispatch: "Winter Adds to Romania Hardships"]

[Text] Bucharest -- The hardships are still bearable in Romania. There are only one to two-hour power cuts a day; the occasional street light is illuminated; and domestic gas is at full strength at around 2 a.m.

Romanians are dreading the winter. Last year scores died of hypothermia during daily power cuts and for weeks cars were snowed in because there was not enough diesel fuel to power snow-clearing lorries.

As the economy continues to decline and the bad weather returns, last year's hardships will pale by comparison. Black humour suggests a new party slogan: "To those of you who survived last year's winter, congratulations -- we'll get you this time."

Poverty pervades Bucharest. Queues of 200 and more form to buy everything from bread to clothes. The 22 million population hoards whatever it can.

Peasants, bundled in tattered and worn clothes, sell pathetic produce of bruised apples, unripe pears and scraps of root vegetables from makeshift market stalls.

"I defy anyone to find such an all-pervading atmosphere of deprivation in any other industrialised capital city in the world," said a resident British businessman.

Gas pressure for cooking and heating is at half strength during the day and evening. If one needs larger quantities of hot water for bathing or washing, it means staying up until 2 a.m. when the gas strength returns.

Queues for petrol snake round street corners, and even though meat is rationed, shoppers are lucky to find it within the city boundary.

Anyone attempting to bring food into Bucharest without a state licence can be stopped at police checkpoints and their produce confiscated.

The black market flourishes. With the ever-increasing inability of the Romanian leu to purchase anything worthwhile, the country has become a barter society based on cigarettes.

No resident Westerner in Bucharest leaves home without at least one packet of Kent kingsize Filter cigarettes. This brand, and only Kent will do, can buy anything from stereo video recorders to the blind eye of a policeman about to fine one on a spurious traffic charge.

A packet of Kent is considered equal to 70 to 80 lei. An acquaintance recently bought a television with 2,000 Kent cigarettes.

Coffee costs 32 to 36 pounds a kilo on the black market and chocolate fetches up to 2.60 pounds a bar.

The black market flourishes because of the corruption which appears to pervade every inability to buy goods or fight their way through the bureaucracy without some form of bribery.

From all this there is little recreational relief. Cinema films are almost entirely restricted to those praising President Ceausescu or Romania itself, or at best to East European films.

With the energy consumption cut back, television is restricted to two hours a night on weekdays and five to six and a half hours at weekends.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER VADUVA VISITS MOSCOW

For TASS reportage of the visit to the Soviet Union by Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilie Vaduva, including his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, see the Eastern Europe section of the 24 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GREETINGS SENT TO MPLA CHAIRMAN ON REELECTION

AU121343 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) -- Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

Dear comrade, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to extend my warmest congratulations on your reelection to the high position of chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party of Angola and to wish you further successes in fulfilling the mission entrusted to you to the benefit and the happiness of the friendly angolan people.

On this occasion, too, I want to express the conviction that the positive relations between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen at various levels to the benefit of the Romanian and Angolan people and of the cause of peace, international cooperation, and understanding.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

PROGRESS IN U.S.-USSR RELATIONS SINCE GENEVA NOTED

LD211751 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow and Washington wish to relax the tension in their relations. Next year, probably in the first half of the year, there should be an exchange of experts of the two countries. They will inspect the test ranges for underground nuclear tests. In June it is expected that Reagan and Gorbachev will hold another meeting. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

According to information from Washington, which it is true has been neither confirmed nor denied, President Reagan has suggested to Mikhail Gorbachev that they should meet again in June next year. There is no hint from Moscow, however, in this respect although it can safely be said that there is already a lot of consideration being given on both sides, to another meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

It is worth noting the news that Mikhail Gorbachev has suggested to Reagan that U.S. experts should visit the Soviet underground nuclear testing grounds, on condition that such a visit should also be made possible for Soviet scientists. The move is, in fact, an acceptance of the U.S. proposal which was made to Moscow some time earlier. The new element in the Soviet acceptance lies in the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev is seeking from President Reagan that the United States, like the USSR, announce a moratorium on underground nuclear tests. Washington, however, is opposed to this because it considers that it would be harmful to U.S. security since the United States is supposedly lagging behind in this respect.

The agreement that experts of both countries visit the test ranges for underground nuclear tests, which up until now has been impossible to achieve, could have great importance. It could make a considerable contribution to the reduction of the lack of trust between the two countries, and in particular to the setting up of permanent controls on nuclear experiments and controls on any agreement on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile armaments.

Since the Geneva meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, both countries have been making an equal effort not to spoil the atmosphere created during the dialogue and immediately after it. Both Reagan and Gorbachev, the former to Congress and the latter to the Supreme Soviet, gave positive assessments of the talks which they conducted on 19 and 20 November. In the past month there have been several announcements from both sides that the spirit of Geneva should be preserved at all costs because this is the precondition for the next summit meeting, which is to be held in Washington, being even more successful than the previous one.

Gorbachev, it is true, in talks with Nobel Prize winners in the past few days, expressed concern at the activity of those forces in the United States which were opposed to the Geneva summit meeting and which are dissatisfied with the results achieved. In Gorbachev's view, these forces will not rest and will probably do all they can to prevent the holding of another meeting. It is hard to say to what extent Gorbachev is right, particularly if you bear in mind the fact that Reagan is interested in the continuation of the dialogue with the Soviet leader and in the visit to Moscow which is to take place in 1986. There certainly are opponents of Soviet-U.S. rapprochement, but now that there has been a top-level meeting, the first in the past 6 and 1/2 years, it is hardly likely that the Reagan administration will let slip the chance for holding another summit meeting.

The two superpowers are taking a more cautious approach to crisis areas in the world as well. Their differences have not been lessened in any way, but it is also true that neither side wants the existing differences to be increased. The allies of the two countries in NATO and the Warsaw Pact are behaving similarly. What is more, they give the impression that they are encouraging the reduction of tension between the USSR and the United States. Although all this is taking place under the direction of the two superpowers, this in no way diminishes the importance of the efforts to turn over a new page in mutual relations.

TERRORISM ON AGENDA OF MINISTER'S IRAQ VISIT

LD221440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Revolution Command Council and interior minister of the Republic of Iraq, a delegation of the SFRY internal affairs' organs left Belgrade for Baghdad today. The delegation is led by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs.

At Surcin Airport, the delegation was seen off by Mamdoh Abdul Hamid, ambassador of Iraq in Belgrade.

During the visit, the Yugoslav delegation will have talks on promoting cooperation between the two countries' internal affairs' organs, particularly with regard to the curbing of all aspects of international terrorism and other forms of organized international crime.

In the course of the visit Culafic is also expected to meet other high-ranking officials of Iraq.

INTERNATIONAL BANK GROUP SIGNS DEBT RESCHEDULING

LD191234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today signed four-year financial agreement with an international bank consortium on rescheduling 3.8 billion dollars of medium-term and long-term debts. Prior payment of some 44 percent of the 600 million dollar loan granted to Yugoslavia by the international banking consortium in 1983 has also been regulated.

The 3.8 billion sum falling due between January 1, 1985 and December 31, 1988, will be rescheduled as an eleven and a half year loan with a five-year grace period.

Yugoslav Finance Minister Vlado Klemencic said in New York that the four-year accord was an improvement on the earlier agreements which were concluded for a year's period. The new accord is more favorable than the previous regarding the terms and contents as well.

Klemencic said that the agreement demonstrated the banks' confidence in Yugoslavia's ability to reach the targets foreseen. This derives from the fact that Yugoslavia timely meets its foreign obligations, the principal and interest alike.

PLANINC DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH COUNCIL LEADERS

LD232211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, held a working meeting with representatives of republican and provincial executive councils in Belgrade. They discussed tasks on implementing economic policy in 1986, particularly the financial consolidation of the economy and banks. They also discussed a report on harmonizing views on the agreement on changes and amendments to the tax system, the agreement on changes and amendments on the bases of tax policy, and the agreement on joint provision of electrical energy for the Socialist Republic of Montenegro because of the abandoning of construction of a hydroelectric power station in the Tara.

It was established that financial consolidation of the economy and the banks must be achieved within the framework of the entire implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. The measures for normalizing monetary trends in the country and the establishing of financial discipline have direct significance for this. In principle, support was expressed for the concept which the Federal Executive Council prepared for further financial consolidation of the economy and the banks. It was assessed that the struggle against inflation cannot be successful unless all deficits and outstanding claims in the economy and banks are covered by greater production and exports. In fact, financial consolidation of the economy and the banks represents only one of the necessary and significant steps; it prevents an inflationary way of economic activity and adapts the economy to operate on economic principles. Measures for financial consolidation of the economy, it was said at the meeting, must be toward further development of self-management and implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization. However, it was pointed out that the financial consolidation of the economy and banks is a long-term process and that the measures will gradually overcome deficits from the past and prevent the creation of new ones.

Measures for the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks will aim to make most associated labor and banks capable of rational and effective business activity. They will also liquidate the ones which have no support of the supplier of funds for financial rehabilitation in the expected period and are not capable of adjusting their production programs to the intentions of the stabilization program.

It was concluded that a complete plan of implementing the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks should be drawn up, and that it should contain synchronized activities of all subjects in society, starting from the federation and all the way up to organizations of associated labor. It was agreed that more comprehensive cooperation should be carried out with republican and provincial organs in connection with overall activity for the financial consolidation of the economy, while working groups of the Federal Executive Council will complete the methodology for drawing up complete financial balances of payment for the economy, together with further involvement of experts and taking into consideration suggestions and proposals from today's session.

With respect to changes and amendments in agreements on the bases of tax system and tax policy, it was concluded that taxing the personal incomes of our workers employed in Yugoslav enterprises and representative offices abroad should be standardized as much as possible.

At the meeting, comments were made on the agreement on the joint provision of electrical energy for the Socialist Republic of Montenegro because of abandoning the construction of the hydroelectric power station in the Tara; an agreement was passed on further work on implementing this orientation, and supported in principle.

MIGRATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO ETHNIC CONCENTRATIONS

AU160950 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 85 p 6

[R. Kljajic report]

[Excerpts] From 1961 to 1981, the number of Yugoslav inhabitants who do not live in their birthplaces and who have moved at least once in their lives increased from 5.8 to 9.1 million. Migrations of the population in our area have been known from time immemorial, but lately some occurrences justifiably attract the attention of scientists as well as of the public at large, as it particularly applies to their ethnic aspect. This was the occasion for yesterday's scientific gathering organized by the Marxist Center of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia. Scientific workers from all over the country attempted in a discussion which went on for several hours to offer at least a partial answer to the question: What are the reasons and the consequences of this occurrence? The basis for the discussion was an extensive study by Dr Ruza Petrovic of Belgrade.

Presenting some introductory remarks about the said study, Ivan Peric (Split) pointed out that existential problems of people are at the basis of almost all the migrations. Among other things one must include in this the feeling of security in a certain community, free life, development...

Analyzing the interrepublican migrations, Peric added that in no republic are the migration flows only one-way. However, Serbia stands out as a region of pronounced immigration (also Slovenia and Croatia to a somewhat lesser degree) and Bosnia-Herzegovina as a region of emigration. Serbs and Croats emigrate from this republic in large numbers, and the ratio of emigrating to immigrating persons of these nations is five to one. At the same time, Muslims are immigrating to Bosnia-Herzegovina in increased numbers.

Slovenia attracts many with its economic development, which is understandable. But Croatia, too, is developed, Peric says, and it is therefore difficult to explain that Serbs who have lived here for centuries are emigrating in larger numbers than they are immigrating, and are moving to Serbia. It is evident, it was pointed out in the discussion, that territorial concentration is taking place on a national basis, which may cause numerous consequences for the further development of our unity. Speaking about Serbia, one should mention that now every ninth inhabitant of this republic, excluding the socialist autonomous provinces, is a post-war immigrant.

The basic question, in spite of all the complexity of this field, as pointed out by Sreca Perunovic (Zagreb), is why ethnic migrations flow toward the ethnic center, and what causes them. Dusan Tosic (Novi Sad) attempted to provide at least a partial answer. In his assessment, the overall building of the political system tended toward the national rather than the class aspect. The changes exaggerated the statehood of the republics and their national peculiarities, and at the same time neglected the class component.

Aslan Puska (Pristina) spoke about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, putting the economic factors in first place, although pressure also cannot be overlooked.

In the assessment of Milica Grkovic (Novi Sad), studies of migration within a republic should also be conducted, and Rudi Stojak (Sarajevo) agreed with it. It is symptomatic that the number of members of all nations except the Albanians is falling in Kosovo, and of all except the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Grkovic added. She pointed out that the largest stream of immigrants flows toward Serbia without the provinces, which under the conditions of unemployment creates fresh problems, especially among people who arrive demoralized from Kosovo. The only way to stop this is to improve the situation in the communities from which people are emigrating in masses, and this can be done only through efforts of the entire Yugoslav community.

The discussion confirmed that our present migrations are a problem with which not only scientists but all subjective forces in society should occupy themselves. The discussion was continued in the afternoon.

SERB LC COMMISSION VIEWS INTRANATIONAL RELATIONS

LD232117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- The present situation demands a more active and offensive-like LC activity aimed at the development of intranational relations. There is a resolute demand for a comprehensive analysis of the situation in the Serbian LC and for persistent work on strengthening ideopolitical and action readiness for the struggle against nationalism and for the development of intranational relations. This is the result of some latest phenomena, for instance, in intranational relations in Kosovo, but also in some historiographic and similar activities which attack the gains of socialist society and revive or "justify" even the most reactionary forms of nationalism and chauvinism such as the Chetnik movement or similar.

These messages from the "party grass-roots" were pointed out at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Commission for Intranational Relations, which organized preparatory discussions in 14 municipal and 20 basic LC organizations in Serbia. This session is the forerunner of a forthcoming session of the Serbian LC Central Committee at which intranational relations will be discussed for the first time in 6 years. In his introductory report Zika Radojlovic, chairman of the commission, said that Communists, regardless of their national affiliation or the republic in which they carry out their activity, demand that their views in connection with vital issues concerning intranational relations should receive more attention.

It was assessed that results in the development of intranational relations in Serbia cannot be denied and that, apart from Kosovo, there are no major incidents. At the same time, however, it was stressed that there is a more aggressive and connected manifestation of nearly all forms of Serbian, Muslim, Hungarian, and at times even Vlach and Romani and other nationalism and ethnocentrism.

Radojlovic wound up his speech by drawing attention to the increasingly widespread phenomena of exalting a nation and proclaiming it the highest value, and retailoring the history and ethnic origin of the people.